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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.37	8.00	8.35	9.15	10.05	12.02	1.15	2.37	3.00	4.37
Yammat ...Dep.	6.45	—	—	9.24	10.16	12.08	1.21	—	—	4.45
Shatin ...Dep.	6.57	—	—	9.36	10.28	12.20	1.33	—	—	4.57
Taipei ...Dep.	7.11	—	—	9.49	10.41	12.33	1.47	—	—	5.09
Taipei Market ...Dep.	7.18	—	—	9.56	10.48	12.40	1.54	—	—	5.16
Fanning ...Dep.	7.27	—	—	10.05	10.57	12.49	2.01	—	—	5.23
Shuangshui ...Dep.	7.32	—	—	10.10	11.02	12.54	2.06	—	—	5.28
Shuangshui ...Arr.	7.38	8.40	8.08	10.14	11.06	12.58	2.10	3.18	4.00	5.34
Shuangshui ...Dep.	8.43	—	—	11.10	—	—	—	—	—	6.41
Canton ...Arr.	—	11.50	—	—	—	—	—	8.47	—	—

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Canton ...Dep.	—	—	—	8.05	—	8.40	—	—	—	9.20
Shuangshui ...Arr.	—	—	—	11.08	—	8.53	—	—	—	9.31
Shuangshui ...Dep.	7.14	8.01	10.18	10.49	11.09	11.40	3.00	4.19	4.58	5.24
Shuangshui ...Dep.	7.31	8.08	10.25	10.54	11.14	11.45	3.07	4.24	4.53	5.29
Fanning ...Dep.	7.35	8.12	10.29	—	11.21	3.19	4.28	4.56	5.08	—
Taipei Market ...Dep.	7.38	8.23	10.39	—	11.24	3.22	4.38	5.06	5.18	—
Taipei ...Dep.	7.40	8.27	10.43	11.06	—	11.27	3.28	4.43	5.10	6.16
Shatin ...Dep.	7.53	8.40	10.56	—	11.30	3.39	4.56	5.23	5.29	—
Yammat ...Dep.	8.07	8.53	11.09	—	11.33	3.51	5.09	5.35	5.41	—
Kowloon ...Arr.	8.13	8.58	11.14	11.31	11.49	12.38	3.57	5.14	5.41	6.47

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning ...Dep.	7.45	—	—	—	—	8.15	—	—	—	8.15
Shatin ...Dep.	8.40	—	—	—	—	9.10	—	—	—	9.10
Shatin ...Arr.	—	—	—	—	—	8.15	—	—	—	8.15
Fanning ...Arr.	—	—	—	—	—	7.10	—	—	—	7.10

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Sailings from Canton—Daily at 5 P.M.
Sailings from Canton—S.S. "KINSHAN"—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY
and FRIDAY at 8 A.M.
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From Macao: 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. (Week days only).

SUNDAY EXCURSION!

On SUNDAY, the 24th JULY, S.S. "SULAN" will depart from the
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Return Saloon Passage Fare—\$5.00.
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MR. J. L. GARVIN'S
WARNING.

FORESEE'S ANOTHER CON- SERVATIVE DEBACLE.

Mr. J. L. Garvin, discussing the
recent by-elections in the *Observer*
under the headings "Bosworth
Field, a Turning Point in Politics,"
says the Government's easy dream
of a second term of office is over.
A debacle is as possible as that
dream.

The results of five by-elections in
popular constituencies, Mr. Garvin
proceeds, "shows a steady, severe,
and even sweeping reduction of the
Conservative vote, contrasting with
large increases of Opposition polls.

How can the most famous
of conventional partisans continue
to affect blindness to the meaning
of these things? The meaning is
that already in the country the
electoral basis of Mr. Baldwin's
enormous but artificial majority in
the House of Commons has dis-
appeared. On these lines disaster
faces him and them."

Mr. Garvin says the position is
the result of "destroying the great
name and tradition of progressive
Unionism which dominated Britain
for twenty years by the genuine in-
spiration of its watchword, 'Demo-
cracy and Empire,' and the 'almost
inexplicable return to the old party
name and temper of 'Conservatism.'"

Conservatism has got what
it asked for. It is reduced to its
strict party vote."

Mr. Garvin adds:—
"The powerful revival of Liber-
alism is the new factor most likely
to change the whole political out-
look. On the form of the last few
months the reunited Liberal party
has an excellent chance to win well
over a hundred seats, and has every
prospect of holding the balance of
power in the next House of Com-
mons. In that event, circumstances
might compel the Conservatives to
put Mr. Lloyd George into office.
That statesman with Lord Read-
ing, Sir Herbert Samuel, and many
other ex-Ministers and new men,
could form without question a con-
spicuously competent and even bril-
liant administration."

Mr. Baldwin and the Cabinet.

Discussing the Cabinet and Mr.
Baldwin Mr. Garvin writes:—

"The Cabinet contains an excep-
tional number of members rather
below normal Cabinet standard.
But for that reason, as is natural,
they are more content with them-
selves rather than less so; and attri-
bute their elevation to their own
merits, rather than to the double-
fuke of Monsieur Zinoviev's epis-
tolar exuberance and the 'wild
vagaries' of an electoral system
which has become as speculative as
the Calcutta Sweep.

"For various reasons the Cabinet,
though it contains half a dozen first-
class men, is not collectively a
vigorous organism. Mr. Baldwin
presides, but does not lead in any
positive sense. Driving-power and
decisive vision are not his qualities.
He has no trait of the born leader.
Yet he knows his position, and has
courage enough to prevent any of
his colleagues from usurping it in
effect. In his intermittent and rather
negative way no man has more
courage. There is a disconcerting
uncertainty about this quality. It
checks and even daunts colleagues
who by temperament are more in-
trepid or more continuously resolute.
The Prime Minister rather reacts
against any more dominating mind,
yet is unsure of his own. Mr.
Baldwin's qualities and limitations,
taken together, are such that there
may be very little left of his revived
'Conservatism' when he has done
with it."

YOUNG WOMAN OF 99.

CARDS, MOTORING AND
SEWING.

BIRTHDAY PARTY.

A most interesting birthday
party in London was held in a
house overlooking Hyde Park.

It was given by Mrs. Frederick
Pennington, who summoned her
three generations of descendants—
there are 47 of them—to take tea
with her on the day on which she
entered her 100th year.

Many of the grandchildren and
great-grandchildren were too far
away to attend the family cere-
mony, but at least fifty of them
came, some of them men and wo-
men, others girls and boys, while
the youngest guest was four years
old.

Old age has no terrors for Mrs.
Pennington, for, although she is a
little hard of hearing, and cannot
see quite well, she is active,
healthy, and hearty.

She eats what she likes, goes for
a drive every day in an open
motor-car with her daughter, and
does not retire to bed until 10.30.

Gladstone's Contemporary.

Mrs. Pennington was the daugh-
ter of a York canon; her husband,
a Liberal Member of Parliament,
was a contemporary of Gladstone,
Bright, and Cobden. Her recollec-
tions of the giant personalities
with whom she came into contact
in early and mid-Victorian days
are picturesque and vivid.

She rested quietly in the morn-
ing in a room full of beautiful
blossoms of all kinds that had come
from friends and relatives all over
the country. Letters and telegrams
surrounded her. Gifts came from
many loved relatives.

Then in the afternoon her descen-
dants came in a long, long trail.
She basked in the sunshine of affec-
tion. Little children came and
stood by her chair, awed by the
figure of Old Age symbolized by
the graceful woman sitting there.

A pioneer of the women's suffrage
movement, a member of one of the
oldest of women's clubs, one of the
first women motorists—all these
things Mrs. Pennington has been
during her well-filled span of
years. She still plays bridge and
sews, and likes to know what is in
the newspapers every day. She is
the dominant figure in her home.

Mrs. Pennington, sitting at tea
on her ninety-ninth birthday, pro-
ved that she had conquered life.

PRINCE OF ASTURIAS.

CONDITION CAUSES KING ALFONSO GRAVEST ANXIETY.

HERNANDEZ (Spanish Border).
The Prince of the Asturias is
seriously ill, and his condition is
causing the gravest anxiety to the
Court at Madrid.

Both the Prince of the Asturias
and the King's second son, Prince
Jaime, have been delicate from in-
fancy.

It was recently reported that the
King's third son, the 14-year-old
Prince Juan Carlos, would succeed
to the throne on the death of his
father, on account of the ill-health
of his older brothers.

The Prince of the Asturias is 20,
and is said to have been suffering
from a spinal complaint for some
time. Prince Jaime is 18 and has
throat and ear trouble. He came
to London last September for
special treatment.

The decision that Prince Juan
Carlos should succeed to the throne
is said to have been taken by the
King in consultation with General
Primo de Rivera, the Spanish Pre-
mier.—*British United Press.*

A TENDER CONSCIENCE.

OTTAWA.

The police of Sarnia, Ontario,
have received a communication
from a conscience-stricken ex-
resident, who 20 years ago rode a
bicycle on the pavement and de-
clined to pay the usual fine. He explains
that he has been "converted," and
wants to ease his conscience. The
police are unable to grant his re-
quest, as there is no charge against
him on record.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

3rd Ordinary Yearly Meeting
Hong Kong Tug and Lighter Co.,
Ltd., St. George's Building, noon.
Chinese Chamber of Commerce
meeting, 2.30 p.m.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel
Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.,
and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Hong Kong Water Polo Associa-
tion meeting, Victoria Recreation
Club, 6 p.m.

Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.:
—Grand Concert, City Hall by
Miss V. Capell and "J-pans" and
Band of 1st Camerons, 6.30
p.m.; "Cheer O": Mrs. A. S.
Hamilton's concert.

Dinner Dances at Cafe Restau-
rant Parisien.
Queen's Theatre: "Shoulder
Arms" and "The Terror."
World Theatre: "Tongues of
Flame."

Star Theatre: "The Wrong Mr.
Wright."

Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe
via Siberia (Macedonia). Out-
ward: Europe via Siberia (Zaval-
pindi), 10.30 a.m.

Saturday.

Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.:
—Launch Picnic: Leave Queen's
Pier, 2.15 p.m., and Police Pier,
Kowloon, 2.30 p.m.

Law: Bowls League:—Division
I: Police R.C. v. Taikeo R.C.;
Kowloon Dock R.C. v. Craigh-
gower C.C.; Kowloon C.C. v. Kow-
loon B.G.C. Division II: Taikeo
R.C. v. Civil Service C.C.; Club
de Recreo v. Kowloon C.C.; Royal
H.K. Yacht Club v. East Point
R.C.; Craighgower C.C. v. Kow-
loon B.G.C.

Law: Tennis League:—"B"
Division: Nippon Club v. Royal
Engineers; Club de Recreo v.
I.R.C.; K.C.C. v. H.K.C.C. "C"
Division: South China A.A. v.
H.K.C.C.; R.C.C. v. C.C.C.

H.K. Baseball League:—Japanese
v. Dragons (S.C.A.A.), Happy
Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.
European Y.M.C.A. bathing pic-
nic. Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 2.15
p.m.; and Police Pier, 2.30 p.m.

St. Peter's Y.M.C. Launch
Picnic: Launch leaves Queen's
Pier, 3.30 p.m.

Friendly Football: Chinese Ath-
letic Association v. Service team,
Sookunpo, 5.45 p.m.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel
Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restau-
rant Parisien, and King Edward
Hotel.

Grand Promenade Concert by
Band, Pipers and Drummers, 1st
Bn., The Camerons, Lee Gardens
if wet Lee Theatre, 8.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Shoulder
Arms," and "The Terror."
World Theatre: "Tongues of
Flame."

Star Theatre: "The Wrong Mr.
Wright."

Principal Mails:—Outward:
Canada, America, etc., and Europe
via Victoria "B.C. (Tyndarús), 10
a.m.; Europe via Marseilles (Mace-
donia), 10.30 a.m.; Europe via
Siberia (Antonia), 5 p.m.

Sunday.

Great Heat (Ta-shu).
Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
Golf: Royal Hong Kong Golf
Club v. Junior Section.

Bathing:—Pier:—Theosophical
Society. Launch leaves Queen's
Pier, 2.45 p.m.; Emma Club,
launch leaves, 3 p.m.

H.K. Baseball League: Filipinos
v. Tigers (S.C.A.A.), Happy Valley
Diamond, 4 p.m.

Law: Tennis: University v. St.
Peter's Young Men's Club, Poku-
lam, 4 p.m.

Open-air Concert by Band of 1st
Camerons and Pipers of 2nd
Scotts Guards, Kowloon Dock Bath-
ing Beach, 5 p.m.
After-dinner dance; Lee Gardens.
Social Gathering, St. John's
Cathedral Hall, after Evening
(8 p.m.).
Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.:
—Men's meetings: "Cheer O" 7.45
p.m.; "Better Ole" 8 p.m.
Principal Mails:—Inward:
America, Canada, etc. (President
Madison).

Monday.

St. James' Day.
46th Ordinary general meeting of
the Indo-China Steam Navigation
Co., Ltd., at Messrs. Jardine,
Matheson & Co., Ltd., 11 a.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel
Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30
p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe
Restaurant Parisien.
Tuesday.
Sanitary Board Meeting, 4.15
p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel
Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.

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COUGH**

THE REMEDY YOU BREATHE

HONG KONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

(ORDERS BY LT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O., ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.)

No. 986.
1.—Casuals Part I.
Sunday, July 23rd, 1927.

The Peak Range is allotted to the Mounted Infantry and Scottish Companies for firing of Casuals in Part I. Table T.

Range Officers: Lieut. K. S. Morrison and 2/Lieut. H. C. Macnamra.

Dress: Uniform optional, but pouches, belt, braces and frog must be worn.

Rifles and bayonets will be drawn from Corps Headquarters on Friday, July 22nd, between 9 a.m. and noon, or 2 and 4 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m.; and on Saturday, July 23rd, between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Any other member of the Corps who has not yet completed the obligation of firing Part I should endeavour to make arrangements with either of the above Companies to fire on Sunday, July 23rd, 1927.

2.—Allotment of Ranges.

The Miniature Range and Kennedy Road Range are allotted to units during next week as follows:

Armoured Car Company, both ranges: Monday.
Infantry Company, both ranges: Tuesday.
Artillery and Engineer Companies, both ranges: Wednesday.
Scottish Company and No. 4 Platoon, both ranges: Thursday.
Portuguese Company, both ranges: Friday.

3.—Engineer Company.

Members are reminded that the Spoon Shoot on Miniature Range is on Wednesday, July 27th, at 5.30 p.m.

4.—Mounted Infantry Company.

All ranks will parade at Stables on Thursday, July 28th, at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Multi.

In future members will only ride their own ponies on parades.

5.—Armoured Car Company.

Monday, July 25th: Parade at 5.30 p.m. for passing of Standard Tests. All those who have passed on Miniature Range to draw their own rifles and be ready to proceed to Kennedy Road at 5.30 p.m. These parades apply to all ranks of all Sections.

Thursday, July 28th. N.C.O.'s only for Gun and drill instruction at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Multi.

Motor Cycle Section will parade at Corps Headquarters on Monday, July 25th, at 5.30 p.m. for Machine Gun Instruction under 2/Lieut. J. E. Hancock.

6.—Infantry Company.

On Friday, July 29th, at 5.30 p.m. All N.C.O.'s and other ranks as detailed by O.C. Company will parade at Corps Headquarters for a special N.C.O.'s Course of Training in "Vickers Gun."

7.—Scottish Company.

Special Machine Gun Class as all ready detailed in previous orders will assemble at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, July 26th.

Kennedy Road Range and the Miniature Range are allotted to the above Company on Thursday, July 28th, from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Musketry Part I. All those who have not yet fired Part I, must do so on Sunday, July 24th, at Peak Range, vide Order No. 1 above. Last train 9 a.m.

8.—No. 4 Platoon.

All ranks will parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, July 25th, and Thursday, July 28th, for Musketry Instruction. Dress: Multi.

9.—Portuguese Company.

Friday, July 29th, at 5.30 p.m. All members who have not passed Tests 1 to 4, parade at Corps Headquarters.

10.—Rifles and Bayonets.

Those members of the Corps now in possession of rifles and bayonets must return them to Volunteer Store immediately for inspection by the Armourer.

11.—Holiday.

Monday, August 1st, 1927, will be observed as a holiday, no parades will be held on that day.

12.—Transfer.

No. 749 Pte. E. Dewhurst, No. 2 Platoon, is permitted to transfer to the Armoured Car Company (Motor, Cyclist Section) as from July 10th, 1927.

13.—Leave.

No. 1169 Pte. A. C. Wilkinson, No. 2 Platoon, is granted sick leave from July 18th, 1927, to January, 17th, 1928.

14.—Struck off the Strength.

No. 584 Pte. J. Finnie, No. 5 Platoon, as from July 15th, 1927.

No. 639 Pte. R. M. Keown, No. 5 Platoon, as from July 15th, 1927.

HAVING PURCHASED DISCHARGE.

No. 708 Pte. H. E. Gardner, Reserve Company, as from July 31st, 1927.

No. 563 Cpl. D. E. Western, Engineer Company, as from July 20th, 1927.

No. 1188 Pte. A. M. Bux, No. 4 Platoon, as from July 20th, 1927.

HAVING LEFT THE COLONY.

No. 1128 Spr. P. C. Mooney, Engineer Company, as from July 19th, 1927, on Medical Grounds.

R. A. WOOD-MURRAY, Major, Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C. Hong Kong, July 22nd, 1927.

CRIME IN AMERICA.

EFFECT OF LIFE SENTENCES.

ABSDUR ANOMALIES OF NEW LAW.

New York, May 15th.

The prison population of the United States has increased 27 per cent. in the past four years, according to a statistical compilation recently made. Criminologists point out, however, that this does not mean a corresponding increase in crime during the same period.

Their general view is that the so-called "crime wave" is far less serious than is popularly supposed.

It is, in this respect, like the recent "epidemic" of student suicides. The sensational press gave great prominence to a few remarkable instances of suicides by adolescents, and produced the impression that a new phenomenon was being witnessed, although, in fact, the number of deaths in this category has been declining steadily for many years.

The increase in prison population is chiefly due to the imposition of longer sentences than were formerly given for the same offence.

Several States have recently strengthened their penal laws, on the theory that such action discourages criminals. New York State has gone far in this direction.

It has recently enacted a set of statutes known as the Baumes Laws, of which the most important is one providing that any person previously convicted of three crimes must receive a life sentence for the final offence. This law is mandatory upon judges and juries, who are allowed no discretion under it, and has been approved by the higher Courts of the State. Several judges have protested strongly against its terms, and on more than one occasion juries have pronounced men innocent, even though they were undoubtedly guilty of the minor offences with which they were charged, rather than inflict life imprisonment.

Disproportion to Offence.

Not all juries have been so kind, however, and several pathetic instances have occurred in recent months of persons, some of them obviously of weak mentality, who have suffered penalties disproportionate to their offences. One such individual has a penchant for becoming intoxicated and stealing automobiles. As soon as the effect of the liquor passes off, it has been his habit to restore the stolen property and give himself up to the police. On previous occasions he has been given a few days in prison, but having committed his fourth offence since the new laws were passed, he is now serving a life term.

Another individual has suffered the same punishment for turning a doorknob in a New York hotel a few days ago. He entered a bedroom and was apprehended by detectives. Under the laws of the municipality turning the doorknob constituted an offence serious enough, in connection with his previous record of burglary, to give him a life sentence. Another recent case had to do with a young man who had passed four forged cheques for a few dollars each.

The police report that habitual petty criminals now resist arrest much more violently than in the past, if they have three or more previous convictions against them. Rather than confront the virtual certainty of a life sentence, they do not hesitate to shoot to kill.

Manchester Guardian.

"OVERFLOW CITIES."

HEALTH MINISTER'S VIEW OF SLUM PROBLEM.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., Minister of Health, suggested as a practical problem for consideration the possibility of founding new cities to take the overflow from some of the old ones, in declaring open a regional and town planning exhibition and conference held in Birmingham Town Hall.

"I rather hope," he said, "that a conference of this kind will not part without giving some serious attention to the possibility of founding new cities built on a definite plan, limited to a definite size and making use of the experience and the knowledge that we have."

One was almost in despair, Mr. Chamberlain proceeded, when considering the overcrowded slums and dwellings in cities like London, Birmingham, Leeds or Manchester. The problem seemed almost insoluble and, indeed, the only really satisfactory solution would be if it were possible to take into the country not only the people but the work in which the people were engaged.

The difficulty was to get a start.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 21st, 1927.

B.K. Bank \$1,000 buy.
Do. London \$115 nom.
Chartered Bank \$23 nom.
Merrill Lynch \$23 nom.

Do. O. Bank \$134 nom.
P. & O. Bank \$23 buy.
East Asia Bank \$23 nom.
Canton Insurance \$23 nom.

China Insurance \$23 nom.
North China Ins. \$14 buy.
Union Insurance \$23 buy.
Yangtze Insurance \$37 nom.

China Fire Insurance \$10 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins. \$200 sal.
Donghai \$23 buy.
Steamboats \$23 sal.

Hong Kong Lugs \$110 nom.
Jade-Chinese (Frak.) \$30 nom.
Do. (Old) \$43 buy.
Shell Transport \$37 nom.

Star Ferry \$37 nom.
Waterboats \$14 buy.
China Sugar \$12 sal.
Malacca Sugar \$23 sal.

Banquet \$170 buy.
Kaisa Mining Ad. \$40 buy.
Langkai (combined) \$19 nom.
Do. (single) \$19 nom.

S'ha. Exports \$14 nom.
Shanghai Loans \$6 nom.
Raim \$4 nom.
Tromb Mines \$19/3 nom.

Ural Campains \$19/3 nom.
H.K. & W. Haris \$108 buy. & sa.
H.K. & W. Docks \$23 nom.
New Hongkong \$147 buy.

Shanghai Docks \$191 & div. nom.
H.K. & S. Hotels \$91 sal.
H.K. Lands \$55 buy.
Hong Kong Realty \$38 sal.

H.H. Insurance \$14 nom.
Hampshire Estates \$12 nom.
Prince's Buildings \$39 nom.
Kwai Land \$14 nom.

Kwai Cottons \$733 nom.
Oriental \$14 buy.
Shanghai Cottons (old) \$14 sal.
Do. (new) \$23 nom.

China Buses \$7 buy.
H.K. Tramways \$20.40 sal. 30 sa.
Peak Tram (old) \$15 sal.
Do. (new) \$15 sal.

Singapore Tractors \$1 buy.
Tams \$1 nom.
Amusements \$12 buy.
Canton Loan \$3 nom.

Cements (combined) \$7 sal.
Do. (old) \$6.60 nom.
Do. (new) \$1 sal.
China Light (comb.) \$12.90 buy.

Do. (old) \$13 sal.
Do. (new) \$9 sal.
China Provident \$44 nom.
Constructors \$2.30 sal.

Dairy Farms \$15 nom.
Der A. Wings \$8 nom.
H.K. Electric \$51 sal.
Macao Electric \$37 buy.

H.K. Bopes (old) \$10 nom.
Do. (new) \$4 nom.
Lans. Gravel \$184 nom.
Mackintosh \$84 nom.

United Ambers \$30 nom.
Watsons (old) \$11 nom.
Wm. Powells \$8 nom.
Telephones \$370 nom.

buy—buyers; sell—sellers; sa.—sales
nom.—nominal.

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 21st, 1927.

On LONDON—
Telegraphic Transfer 1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 1/11 15/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight —
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight —

On PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand 125
Credits, at 3 months' sight 1310
Credits, at 6 months' sight 2/1 1/16

On NEW YORK—
Bank Bills, on demand 48 1/2
Credits, at 30 days' sight 50

On BOMBAY—
Telegraphic Transfer —
Bank Bills, on demand 133 1/2

On CALCUTTA—
Telegraphic Transfer —
Bank Bills, on demand 133 1/2

On SHANGHAI—
Bank Bills, at sight nom.
Private, 30 days' sight nom.

On YOKOHAMA—On demand 103
On MANILA—On demand 87
On SINGAPORE—On demand 85
On BATAVIA—On demand 129
On CANTON—On demand nom.

On SAIGON—On demand 82 1/2
On BANGKOK—On demand 82 1/2
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying rate: \$9.70
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Bar Silver, per oz. 26 1/2

STONE MIRRORS.

INDIAN SUBSTITUTE FOR LOOKING-GLASS.

A Dominion archaeologist's party in the prehistoric part of the ancient Glikan village site near Hazelton, British Columbia, has obtained one of the extremely rare stone mirrors known to have been used by the Totem Pole Indians of the Skeena Valley area.

The specimen is a thin slab of black stone, one end of which is narrowed for a handle, and the other end has a flat surface highly polished. One of the older Hazelton Indians showed the archaeologists how this was used.

The mirror surface was wetted, and when this was done the polished surface actually reflected the human face so clearly that individual hairs and the colour of the eyes were discernible.

This Indian stated that such mirrors were used by the Indians when they were "making up" their faces for tribal dances and ceremonies in the days before the white man introduced the present-day looking-glass.

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Leave Shanghai	" 27th	" 31st	" 8th
Arrive Tsingtau	" 29th	Sept. 2nd	" —
Leave Tsingtau	" 29th	" 2nd	" —
Arrive Wei-Hai-Wei	" 30th	" 3rd	" —
Leave Wei-Hai-Wei	" 30th	" 3rd	" —
Arrive Chefoo	" 31st	" —	" —
Leave Chefoo	" —	" —	" —
Arrive Taku Bar (for Tientsin & Peking)	Aug. 1st	" 4th	" 8th
Leave Taku Bar	" 4th	" 8th	" 9th
Arrive Chungwangtao	" —	" —	" —
Leave Chungwangtao	" —	" —	" —
Arrive Dairen	" 5th	" 9th	" 10th
Leave Dairen	" 9th	" 13th	" 16th
Arrive Taku Bar	" —	" 16th	" 19th
Leave Taku Bar	" —	" 20th	" 18th
Arrive Wei-Hai-Wei	Aug. 10th	" 21st	" 19th
Leave Wei-Hai-Wei	" 10th	" 21st	" 18th
Arrive Tsingtau	" 11th	" 22nd	" 20th
Leave Tsingtau	" 13th	" 23rd	" 21st
Arrive Shanghai	" 14th	" 24th	" 22nd
Leave Shanghai	" 20th	Oct. 1st	" 23rd
Arrive Hong Kong	" 23rd	" 4th	" 31st

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MR. LL. GEORGE ON LORDS'

REFORM PLAN.

QUITE IN HIS OLD VEIN.

"The straight road to revolution" was Mr. Lloyd George's description of the Government's proposals for the reform of the House of Lords when he addressed an open-air meeting at Sussex-road Schools, Brixton, S.W., in support of Mr. F. J. Laverack, the Liberal candidate in the by-election.

Mr. Lloyd George declared that the present Government stated that they were going to defend our Constitutional liberties. He continued:

"They are making a greater attack upon the Constitutional liberties of the Commons of England than has been made since the days of Charles I. Their proposal with regard to the House of Lords is a dethronement of the people of this country."

It is establishing the hereditary peerage as a power which cannot be overthrown. It will be more potent than the monarchy itself. It robs the monarch of the one prerogative which the people can use in the last resort to defend their liberties.

The hereditary peerage is to be established for ever. That is the straight road to revolution in this country. It is

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LOCARNO OR ENTENTE?

PITFALLS OF ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

SOME LESSONS OF THE PAST.

[By PERTINAX.]

"Pertinax"—in private life M. André Géraud—the political director of the famous Paris daily, "L'Echo de Paris," is the most quoted political writer in Europe. He lived for some years in England, and while his thought is essentially French, he is generally regarded as having a fuller knowledge of our character and institutions than any other Continental political writer.

Opinion in Germany has been very much stirred by President Doumergue's visit to Great Britain and the interviews between M. Briand and Sir Austen Chamberlain. Germany suspects that Great Britain and France are discussing more or less secret agreements, and so forth. As a matter of fact, nothing of any diplomatic importance was achieved in London, and if the very vague and general comments that were exchanged by the two Foreign Ministers were published they would probably cause some surprise. On the other hand, there is no doubt that on the occasion of the Presidential visit the British public demonstrated its continued attachment to the Entente Cordiale, a deeper attachment than is commonly realised. Three months ago, spending a week in the capital of the British Empire, I was myself struck by the revival of the old friendship. How are we to define the popular sentiment which expresses itself in this way? It arises, no doubt, from a conviction that in the face of certain tendencies which periodically show themselves in Central and Eastern Europe the interests of France and Great Britain are closely bound up with one another. This conviction has been arrived at slowly, in spite of many accidents, hindrances, and mutual repugnances, since 1815. It is a strange phenomenon which the history of the nineteenth century and of the first years of the twentieth has seen emerging from the maelstrom of controversies and quarrels.

Example of Guisot.

Save for brief periods, British opinion has never leaned towards organised and semi-permanent alliances such as the Austro-German Treaty of 1879 and Triple Alliance of 1882. In spite, however, of its confused and elusive forms, it has ended by imposing itself on the two Western nations with an irresistible force.

The Entente Cordiale reached its highest point of actuality between 1900 and 1914, thanks to the work of Paul Cambon. He was exceptionally well-endowed for such work. He could hardly speak English, but he had a very fine sense of men and matters on the other side of the Channel. He understood that there are times when it is important that the Ministers of Downing Street should be left to go their own way in complete independence, recognising their right to make mistakes, and taking the risk of their making them while remaining ready to resume contact at certain decisive moments.

Weakness of the Entente.

On June 24th 1914, when the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia was published, he saw clearly what was coming. "Sir Edward Grey," he said, "is the one man who can stem the tide of events by declaring himself at the side of France and Russia. Divisions in his own Cabinet will force him to temporise. The Germans will conclude that they can count on the neutrality of Great Britain, and when the truth breaks on them it will be too late to go back."

I quote this remark of the Ambassador, not so much to indicate how penetrating was his judgment, but because it shows up the weak point of the Entente Cordiale. Whoever makes common cause with Great Britain must resign himself to the fact that he will not obtain long term engagements or get well-defined stipulations signed. In dealing with London, it is necessary to go by painful, long, and devious routes and pass through

all sorts of temporising experiments, all risky and liable to be costly. Watching the unfolding of British politics, I have often thought of the scene in Moliere's play where Orgon, crouching under the table, does not decide to interfere until his wife has already fallen into the arms of Tartuffe. Orgon might have been a Foreign Office diplomat! A man from the Quai d'Orsay finds it difficult to wait events in this fashion.

In 1923, M. Poincaré tried to shake up the other partner, to draw him out of his passivity and make him do something. If he had shown a little more savoir faire he might have succeeded, but, in any case, the issue of such an attempt would have been problematical. It is better to resign oneself to these demands of the Entente Cordiale. After all, we cannot act upon two policies at once and from time to time—as is the case at present—Great Britain realises that she cannot either. At the end of 1918 French diplomacy found itself face to face with the most grave problems.

The Geneva Idol.

Even in Britain eyes have been opened to the feet of clay of the Geneva idol. Hence the new kindness for the Entente Cordiale. But Locarno has occurred and placed Great Britain as arbitrator between France and Germany. It permits her to evade the crushing weight of responsibility which she profoundly dislikes, by means of an appeal to the Council at Geneva. It forbids her, perhaps, to take part with the French General Staff in preliminary discussions of common defensive measures.

If Locarno had existed in 1914 the Franco-British Alliance would certainly have been less significant and capable of prompt application than it was. In short, Locarno is an obstacle to the serious revival of the Entente Cordiale. This is not unsatisfactory to those who believe that the last War was caused by the juxtaposition in Europe of two groups of States, each counterbalancing each other, and that the doctrine of the balance of power is a vicious one. It is, however, disquieting to those who think that, on the contrary, the origin of the great conflict is to be sought in the equivocal character of the Franco-British liaison, and the opinion held by many that it was too feeble to withstand the shock of armed forces.

SAVED FROM 7,000 VOLTS.

ARTIST'S PAPER PREVENTS HIS ELECTROCUTION.

How a sheet of paper saved an artist from 7,000 volts, was related by Mr. Allan McNab, who was almost electrocuted at "A.L.O."

A new scheme for the practical encouragement of young artists has been inaugurated by the British Broadcasting Corporation, which has commissioned artists to execute various aspects of its premises at Savoy-hill.

The only artist who has so far done two drawings is Mr. McNab, the young engraver. He went to Daventry to do the High-Power Station, and later climbed the roof of Selfridge's to do the aerials of "A.L.O."

This second drawing was nearly the last in a promising career.

"I was seated on the roof of Selfridge's beginning my drawing of the broadcasting aerials," he said, "when a sheet of my paper was blown out of my hand on to the wires. Of course, I simply picked it off the wires and resumed my work. About three hours after the B.B.C. engineer came along and told me I was in a rather dangerous quarter."

"Be very careful that you don't touch these wires," he added. "There are about 7,000 volts in them."

Mr. McNab laughingly declared that he did not inform the engineer of his escape.

"Dry paper is a non-conductor of electricity," he added, "but if that sheet of paper had been wet, or if I had leaned against those wires," he concluded, "well—I shouldn't be speaking to you now."

JAPANESE ARTIFICIAL SILK COMBINE.

GIANT TRUST BUILT ON SUZUKI-RIJINS.

INDIAN AND CHINESE MARKETS.

The crash of the famous Suzuki Company of Japan, which a short time ago shook the whole financial structure of that country, is now likely to have a surprising sequel. From the ruins of the giant concern controlled by Mme. Suzuki, the one-time richest woman in the world, there is to be created an important artificial silk combine for supplying the markets of India and the East generally.

Mme. Suzuki had for some time been interested in the development of artificial silk manufactures. Before her many enterprises had begun to topple down she had founded the well-known Teikoku Artificial Silk Manufacturing Company, and had planned greater developments in the future.

Much of that development was prevented by the fierce competition offered by the famous Mitsui interests, which, headed by the millionaire Genyeman Mitsui, controls banks, shipping companies, factories and innumerable other concerns throughout the East.

More powerful and more far reaching in its influence even than its rival, the Suzuki Company, at its greatest, the Mitsui Company founded the Toyo Rayon Company, which planned to produce three tons of silk a day, and also gained control of other artificial silk interests.

Something of a deadlock resulted from the rivalry of the two great concerns, both of whom realised the growing possibilities of the artificial silk industry, and both of whom were fighting for dominance in the Eastern trade.

Now, with the downfall of Mme. Suzuki, Genyeman Mitsui has seized his chance. The Mitsui interests have already made an offer for the Teikoku Company, and are anxious to get hold of the other artificial silk interests controlled by the Suzuki Company.

Seven new artificial silk companies were formed some time ago by various cotton and other interests, and the Mitsui Company, which has agents everywhere in Japan, is seeking control of these.

That accomplished, the formation of one big Japanese artificial silk combine is planned. It is estimated that the combine will be able to produce at least 15,000,000 lbs. of artificial silk the first year, and that this will be increased to nearly 25,000,000 lbs. in 1928. When it is pointed out that three years ago the whole of the Japanese artificial silk industry was only producing 800,000 lbs., the scale-upon which development is planned can be seen.

Genyeman Mitsui expects to develop in artificial silk in the same way as he has in every other industry he has touched. He plans to capture the whole of the rapidly growing markets of the East, not only in Japan, but in India, China, and the South Seas, and to build up a giant organisation which no combine of European or American manufacturers can compete with in its own field.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION IN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

RECORD FIGURES FOR THE PAST YEAR.

In his annual report on the Colony of the Straits Settlements for the year 1926 the acting Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. E. C. H. Wolff, states:—

The number of immigrants arriving in the Colony from China reached the record figure of 348,593, an increase of 62.3 per cent. over the number for 1925 and exceeding that for 1911, the previous highest year, by 78,728 or 59.1 per cent.

Adult males formed 72.5 per cent. and adult females 14.3 per cent. of the immigrants.

During the year the number of emigrants returning to China was 120,308 and the excess of immigrants over emigrants was 228,285 or 65.4 per cent.

The increase was due to the continued prosperity of Malaya's major industries, the consequent strong demand for labour, and the unsettled conditions in South China.

Women and children arriving numbered 95,715 which again constitutes a record.

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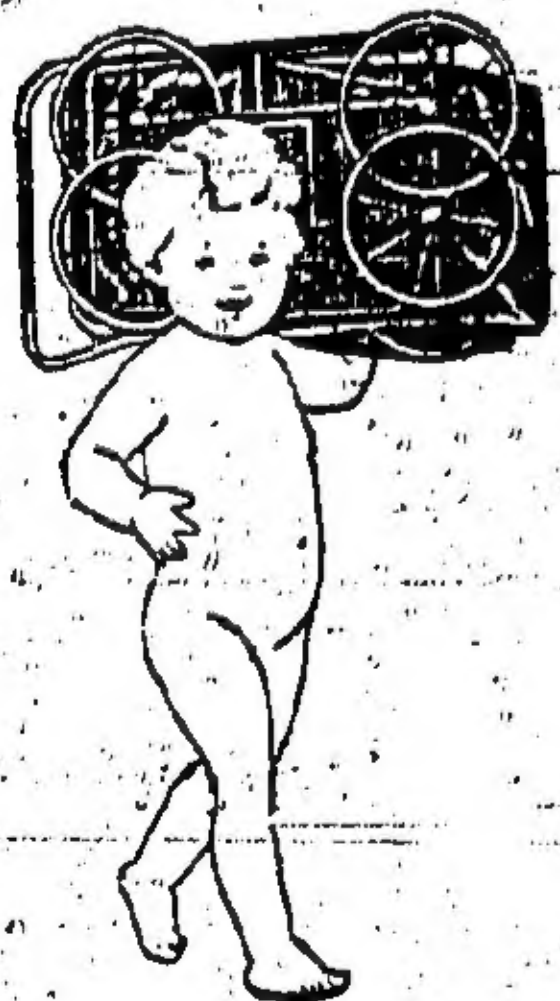
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PROSPECT OF THE INDUSTRY.

Great Britain is at the present time making more steel than ever before, except during some of the war years, and is consuming far more steel than at any previous period in times of peace. March was a record month, with a production of 949,000 tons.

The British share in the world's steel production promises this year to exceed the share that fell to Great Britain in 1913, the record year, so far, for British industry.

These encouraging facts are disclosed by a comparison of the most recent figures with those for previous years. It is explained, in the article printed below, that the demand for steel is greater than ever, owing partly to the fact that steel is ousting other constructional materials. British output may soon reach the new record of a million tons a month.

ENCOURAGING FIGURES.

The whole production of steel in the world is expanding, as the following figures of total output show:—

Year.	World's steel output.
1913	78,000,000 tons.
1926	87,500,000 tons.

Great Britain's share of the world's total steel production in 1913 was 10 per cent.

Last year, owing to the general strike and the prolonged coal strike, Great Britain's share fell, and was only slightly over 4 per cent.

So far this year the world is making steel at the rate of considerably more than ninety million tons for a full year, which would be at least fourteen million tons more than in 1913, and the British share of the year's total world output promises to be about 12 per cent, or 2 per cent higher than in the last full year before the war.

In March this year the British steel output achieved the new record of 949,000 tons for the month. How this figure compares with the monthly averages for important former years, and for the earlier months of 1927, is shown by the following table:—

British Steel Production.	Tons.
1913, monthly average	633,600
1920, monthly average	755,600
1925, monthly average	815,600
1926 (strike year) monthly average	296,700
1927, January	730,700
1927, February	828,600
1927, March	949,600
1927, April (Easter Holiday)	850,100

The yearly output of British steel for 1913 and 1920 (so far the best post-war year) and the output for March last worked out as an annual rate are as follows:—

	Tons.
1913	7,683,900
1920	9,067,300
1920 March (annual rate of)	11,595,200

The March rate shows an improved percentage of the world's total compared with both 1920 and 1913. It is a record absolutely. It is a record comparatively as regards commercial steel (apart from war-time munitions pressure) for any time since about 1910.

This record output of steel is concurrent with diminished exports and greatly increased imports. In other words, the home consumption of steel is much greater than the production figures alone indicate. There was a time when two-thirds of British-made steel was exported. Now we are using more steel than we are making.

100 Per Cent. More Steel.

The following table shows exports and imports of iron and steel, and of steel manufactures, exclusive of engineering products:—

	Exp. Tons.	Imp. Tons.	Ex. of Imports.
1907 (export record)	5,192,000	938,000	4,254,000
1925 (last normal year)	3,750,000	2,780,000	1,030,000
1926 strike year	2,978,000	8,740,000	762,000
1927 first quarter	682,000	1,800,000	948,000

As more steel than ever is being produced in Great Britain, and as much more is being imported and much less exported, it follows that the British consumption of steel is vastly greater than in previous times. We are using in home industry practically 100 per cent. more steel than in the most busy of pre-war days.

Use in Building.

The fact is that steel is rapidly ousting wood, stone, brick and other materials. The shipbuilding industry is still far below pre-war level, and the armaments industry

(Continued on next Column.)

HONG KONG POLICE RESERVE.

EASY AND COMMONSENSE TERMS OF SERVICE.

RECRUITS FOR AN "INTERNATIONAL COMPANY" WANTED.

Commander G. B. Hartford, the Adjutant D.S.P. of the Police Reserve, has issued two forms setting out the objects of the force and the conditions of service. The forms have been sent to the foreign consulates and it is pointed out that no oath of allegiance is required from members joining the "International Company." The conditions governing service are extremely reasonable and the duties and training are designed to be interesting as well as useful to the community. One feature is that a Police Reservist can leave at a month's notice, unless a state of emergency exists.

Commander Hartford's circulars state, *inter alia*:
The Hong Kong Police Reserve is a body of trained, uniformed men ready to assist the regular police in times of emergency. The terms of engagement are indefinite but if a man wishes to resign within a year of joining he is expected to refund the value of his uniform.

When called up; i.e., when the Governor declares a state of emergency, Reservists can only resign for reasons of health. At all other times Reservists can resign at will having given a month's notice beforehand. It is not intended that any gentleman should remain in the force if he does not wish to do so.

Similarly, the Captain Superintendent of Police may terminate a reservist's engagement at one month's notice. He may also dismiss any Reservist if he considers he has sufficient reason to do so.

An International Company.

It is intended that an International Company of the Police Reserve be formed where all nationals are eligible except those already formed or about to be formed; i.e., Chinese, Indians and Portuguese. Members of this Company do not have to take the oath of allegiance.

Will you be kind enough to promulgate these details amongst your countrymen?

"My address," adds the Adjutant, "is Central Police Station and I can interview anyone who is interested at the Chief Inspector's Office between 9.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. or at any other time by appointment."

Training Scheme.

The training of Police Reservists is divided up into three headings as follows:—

A. Simple squad drill and rifle exercise.

B. Police duties.

C. Rifle and pistol shooting.

There are no routine drills but Reservists must satisfy the commanding officer that they have a practical knowledge of "A." They have not in the first instance, then they are expected to attend at the Central Police Station on one day a week from 5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. for drill. When they are qualified in "A" they receive a "Q" after their name for that subject and they need attend no further drills.

"B" consists of a course of eight lectures given at the Police Training School. These lectures take place twice a week and thus take a month to complete. They are going on all the time and a Reservist has the choice of taking the month most convenient to him up to a period of four to six months or, in special cases, longer.

"C" takes one day a year. The Reservist's training is now complete and there are no routine drills or parades he has to attend with the exception of about once every two months when there will be a general muster of all Reservists for inspection by the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Reservists who can spare the time will be asked to state the time and dates when they are free and they will be given practical police duties to carry out to give them necessary experience. Arrangements will be made whereby Reservists can make use of the Police Ranges at frequent intervals.

another steel user—is but a shadow of its former self; yet we are consuming enormously more steel than when these industries were in full swing. This means that the constructional and engineering trades in general are taking tonnages of steel far greater than is commonly realised.

The steady depletion of the world's timber resources, to name only one factor, indicates a progressively increasing demand for steel. Concurrent with the upward tendency in the cost of wood there is a downward tendency in the cost of steel, due to furnace and metalurgical improvements.

SHOT ON HER DOORSTEP.

LITTLE DAUGHTER'S STORY OF THE MURDER.

A SINGAPORE TRAGEDY.

SINGAPORE, July 18th.

In the Coroner's Court, Singapore this morning, before Lieutenant-Col. Hope-Falkner, the inquest was held on the body of a Chinese woman, who was found dead on the doorstep of her house in Duxton Road on Sunday last.

Wee Leo Han, dentist of 83, Duxton Road, stated that upon returning home after work on the evening in question he found the door shut and when he got in he saw his wife lying dead on the ground. She had been shot.

Replying to the Coroner he said he could give no reason for the shooting or who had done it. His wife did not gamble.

The Coroner said that he understood the police had certain information regarding the habits of the deceased.

Witness said that he understood that his house had once been raided in connection with an alleged chap ji-kee lottery.

Daughter's Evidence.

A daughter of the deceased, aged 13, said that on the evening in question she was playing in the front room and her mother was sitting in the doorway. Suddenly she heard a shot and looking out of the window saw a Chinese dressed in white fire at her mother who got up and tried to shut the door. At the same time the man crossed the road and fired again.

Four men were standing outside the house, but when the shots had been fired they all ran away. Her mother fell to the ground and pressed her hand to her left side and seemed to be in great pain.

Witness called her, but got no answer. Later the police arrived and took her away.

The Coroner returned a verdict of culpable homicide amounting to murder against some person or persons at present unknown.

None of the four men reported to have been concerned have yet been arrested. In the absence of any other motive, the suggestion is put forward that the murder is the act, or has been committed at the instigation, of some person dissatisfied with the conduct of one of the deceased woman's lotteries.—*Straits Times.*

AMERICAN OFFICERS FOR MANILA.

TWO SENIOR COLONELS.

Under recent War Department orders issued in the United States a number of high ranking officers in the line and technical and administrative corps will sail for Manila during the next few months, says the *Manila Times*. These will replace a similar number due for early return to the United States.

Scheduled to sail from New York on July 27th, via the Panama Canal for Manila connections at San Francisco, the transport *Chateau Thierry* has a long list of passengers. Heading the list on the July trip from New York are the names of two senior colonels of the army, both well-known to Manila. Col. Harry E. Eaton comes from important duty at Fort Benning, Georgia, where he has been the head of the Infantry Board. It is believed that he will be given command of the 5th Infantry at Fort William McKinley, succeeding Col. Charles C. Todd, who is under orders to return to the United States for recruiting duty under the Adjutant General. Col. George O. Hubbard of the Coast Artillery is also listed for Manila on the same boat, coming from duty in the Second Artillery District with station at New York City. He is slated for command duty with the Corregidor troops.

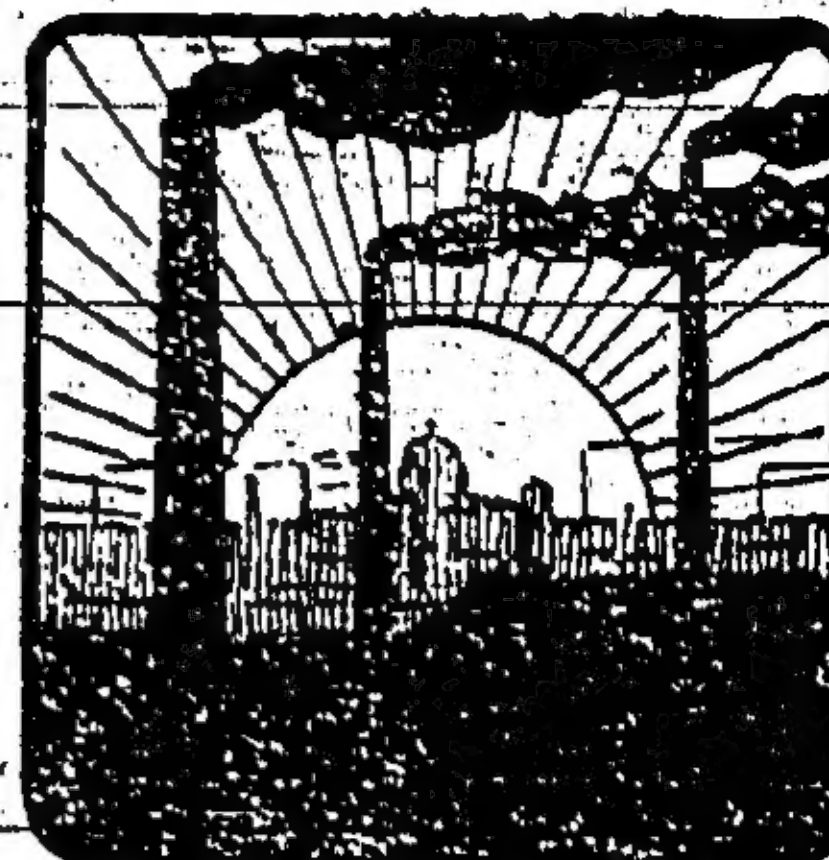
Entered in 1924.

Col. Hubbard saw his first service as an enlisted man in the cavalry in 1894. During the Spanish-American war he was a first lieutenant and later a captain in the 1st Maine Infantry, serving in the Philippines. He reached the grade of colonel in the permanent forces on March 27th, 1926, having held that rank for a year during the world war.

Another prominent staff officer coming on the same trip of the transport, is Major Thurston Hughes, Adjutant General. Known to many as the Adjutant of the Third Division at Camp Lewis, Washington.

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Hong Kong Weekly Press

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

SIR HENRY POLLOCK, WHO HAS RECENTLY ARRIVED IN ENGLAND ON HOLIDAY, HAS EXPRESSED THE OPINION TO THE HOME NEWSPAPERS THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT SHOULD RESIST THE IMPOSITION OF THE SURTAXES NOW PROPOSED BY THE NATIONALISTS.

This question (if illegal taxation will, sooner or later, have to be settled and it is well that the public at Home should be acquainted with the facts.

The facts have been given in considerable detail in the **HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS**. There have been few changes of importance in the military situation. The real menace to foreign interests comes from political activity. Everywhere politicians appear to be busy undermining the Treaty Rights.

The **HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS**, which gives a summary of all the important news, should be sent Home regularly each week to keep friends and acquaintances in touch with the trend of affairs in China.

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FLOODS IN ASSAM.

SERIOUS OVERFLOWING OF THE BRAHMAPUTRA.

CALCUTTA, July 18th.
The tea gardens in the Dibrugarh district of Assam have been inundated to a depth of four feet over an area of ten miles as result of

the flooding of the Brahmaputra, says a Special Cable to the *Straits Times*.

The town of Dibrugarh is in serious danger of being overwhelmed owing to the collapse of the roads forming the last barrier to the flood waters.

The second largest Indian river, the Brahmaputra, passes through the wettest district in the world, Cherrapunji. The rainfall this year is already 235 inches.

LABOUR CONFLICTS
IN CANTON.UNIONS AT WAR WITH
ONE ANOTHER.THE POLITICAL GAME IN
CHINA.FROM PRISON TO HIGH
OFFICE.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Some of the recruits enrolled in Kwangsi and the Southern Territory of Kwangtung have been arriving at Canton during the last few days preparatory to continuing the journey to Shanghai. The militarists do not appear to be very "anti-Japanese," for they have booked passages for the recruits for the East and North China war fronts by Japanese boats.

Thousands of mercenary troops from Yunnan and Kwangsi arrived at Canton City yesterday, and were at once despatched to the North by way of the Kwangtung Section of the Canton-Hankow Railway. The people of Canton were very alarmed at the sudden appearance of so many unruly troops. No ordinary traffic was allowed all yesterday, but despite every effort to send them on many of the troops were unable to depart and were quartered near the railway station.

Swatow reports to Canton state that a large number of "Reds" are gathering at Wu Yun Tung, Luk-fung District, but that local troops there are not trying to interfere with them. The petty militarists in Lukfung, it is feared, may be of the Feng Yu Hsiang type, and do not know upon which side they are fighting.

Why should not railway men and other workmen participate in politics is a question being asked of the Kuomintang by the Railway Workers' Union in Canton. It is understood that the railway workers will combine with other unions to protest to Nanking against a recent decision of the Party Committee to stop the political activity of the unions now they think that the Party can do without union support.

The labour feuds, to which reference was made in this column a few days ago, are still continuing. The Mechanics Union now have a "tong war," or rival society conflict, with the Shoe-makers and the Printers' Unions. The stevedores are at "war" with one another in Honam and Hopak sections of Canton. The professional labour leaders, like professional militarists throughout China, make their livelihood out of the misery of their ignorant followers. Seldom, if ever, do these leaders get killed in action.

Mr. Lim Chik Min, who was arrested by General Chiang Kai Shek shortly after the assassination of the late Mr. Liao Chung Hoi in August, 1923, and released in April this year, is being mentioned for the post of secretary-general of the Kwangtung Provincial Administration in Canton. The return of Mr. Lum to service will mean the possible return of Mr. Hu Han Min, a former Canton Governor, to power. Mr. Lum is a relative of Mr. Hu.

Pending the resumption of Sino-Japanese trade at Canton, the anti-Japanese Boycott Committee have decreed that no Customs broker may make returns and pay duty on behalf of importers of Japanese goods. A broker found guilty of assisting in the import of Japanese goods will be fined \$500 for the first offence; \$100 for second offence; and will be denied further trading privileges in Canton for the third offence.

THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP
BOYCOTT.

NOT LIFTED YET.

The report from Chinese sources that the boycott by the Seamen's Union at Canton of the passenger service of the Hong Kong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Company's vessels was about to be lifted has proved unduly optimistic. Enquiries yesterday elicited that nothing had been heard of the suggested peace move, and the vigilance of the pickets on the Canton wharf has been increased rather than relaxed, only four Europeans making the journey yesterday by the Company's boat from Canton.

ARMS FROM THE
"PAUL LECAT."

LOWERED OVER STERN.

LARGE HAUL BY REVENUE
OFFICER.The finding of a large quantity of arms and ammunition in sacks containing foodstuffs that had been lowered from the stern of the French mail steamer *Paul Lecat* was described by a Chinese revenue officer at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday.

A Chinese man and woman were charged with possession of arms, the case being heard by Mr. W. Schofield and Major C. Wilson.

The revenue officer stated that on July 5th he was on duty, at No. 5 godown at Kowloon. At the nearby wharf lay the *Paul Lecat* with a sampan moored at her stern. Twenty gunny bags were lowered, the first defendant left the ship's stern and went on board his own sampan. As he began to leave the wharf witness shouted to him to stop, and after he had shouted four times, defendant came back. In the first bag nothing but rice was found, but in the second were three heavy revolvers, besides a quantity of bread. When the revolvers were placed on the wharf, the woman tried to kick them into the water. Soon after the last bag had been lowered, the French ship sailed.

The bags contained in all:
12 revolvers,
12 Lunar pistols,
11 spare magazines,
9 spare parts,
3,600 rounds of ammunition.

Revenue Officer Lannigan stated that he saw the sacks of arms and ammunition on the wharf at about 4 p.m. Defendant, who was in custody, offered to take witness to 23, Second Street, where the man who had hired the sampan to take the arms from the *Paul Lecat* was to be found. He was unable to find the man, but another man living at the same address claimed two of the sacks, which, when examined in witness's office, containing nothing but rice.

The Magistrate remarked that defendant must have known that the sacks contained arms. He had brought no evidence to show that he did not.

The female defendant was dismissed, and the man was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

ASSAULT ON CHINESE
WOMEN.INDIAN WARDERS
UNPROVOKED ACTION.SENTENCE, TWO MONTHS'
HARD LABOUR.

Before Mr. W. Schofield, at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning, an Indian Assistant Warden, named Ghula Ali, who was at Lai Chi Kok Prison, was charged with assault on two Chinese women, and was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

The case was watched by Mr. J. W. Franks (Superintendent of Prisons) on behalf of the Prison Department.

Defendant entered a plea of guilty when charged.

Inspector McWalter said that the defendant was walking along the Castle Peak Road, near Lai-chi-kok, on Tuesday evening and seeing the complainants sitting on the door steps of their house, he flashed his torch light on them. When he was asked what he wanted, he caught hold of one of the women and dragged her along the road. The woman resisted and was struck by the defendant, who was carrying a heavy walking stick. The second woman went to the assistance of her companion and was similarly assaulted.

Asked if he wished to make a statement, the defendant said that he accidentally kicked one of the women and was instantly abused. A crowd gathered and some twenty persons attacked him. He used his stick to fight the mob. He later reported the incident to his superior officers.

Mr. Franks intimated that no report was made to the Chief Warden but that the defendant made an offer, which was refused, to settle the matter by paying the complainants \$25.

Remarking that it was a completely unprovoked assault, his Worship passed sentence of two months' hard labour and ordered defendant to pay each of the two women \$10 compensation.

WHEN DOES A
VOYAGE START?SUMMONS AGAINST
MASTER AND OWNERDISMISSED ON TECHNICAL
POINT.

On a technical point raised by Mr. Leo d'Almada yesterday at the Marine Court, when the captain and owner of the s.s. *Wing Wo* were summoned for a breach of the port regulations, the charges were dismissed.

Mr. I. de Lemos, master of the Chinese vessel *Wing Wo*, was charged with (1) leaving the port without a proper clearance; (2) carrying 27 passengers without the ship having been surveyed; (3) giving false information in obtaining a clearance. The owner of the vessel, Mr. Ng Loo Chee, was also summoned on the second charge.

Mr. Leo d'Almada represented both the accused and entered a plea of not guilty.

Evidence was then taken from Sub-Inspector Brown of the Water Police, who said that he was on Police launch No. 5 in the Southern Fairway at 5 p.m. on July 13th. He saw the s.s. *Wing Wo* and ordered her to stop by blowing four blasts on the siren. The *Wing Wo* responded and was then ordered to proceed to Stonecutters' Island where she anchored. Police Officers and the Boarding Officer, Mr. Thompson, boarded her. Captain Lemos was then asked to produce his clearance and articles, which he did.

The crew of the *Wing Wo* was then mustered on the port side aft, while all other persons on board were assembled on the starboard side aft. These men were then counted. The crew were according to articles, and there were 20 coolies looking after their shipments of pigs. These men had every right to be on the ship, but an additional batch of 27 men were discovered, and these said they were passengers bound for Kwang Chow Wan. On the following morning, these men were told to leave the ship and they were seen to do so with their baggage.

The *Wing Wo* loaded kerosene and left later the same day.

Mr. Leo d'Almada, in course of cross-examining Sub-Inspector Brown, asked: You are an officer of much experience in the Water Police?

Witness: Yes.

Witness agreed that the *Wing Wo* carried no passenger certificate, but was allowed to carry up to 12. It was usual for her to go to either of the three dangerous goods anchorages, namely West Point Bay, Lai Chi Kok or North Point from her wharf.

In this particular case the Captain had reported that he would be leaving his usual wharf for West Point Bay, where she was to take on dangerous goods, and then proceed to Kwang Chow Wan. In so far as leaving the wharf was concerned, witness admitted that the clearance regulations had been complied with.

Had Not Actually Cleared.

At the time the vessel was stopped she had not reached West Point Bay.

Mr. d'Almada: She had not actually cleared in the strict sense of the term?

Witness: Yes. In accordance with her clearance papers for West Point and Kwang Chow Wan.

Mr. d'Almada: So that according to you the moment she left the wharf she had cleared even before reaching West Point.

Witness: Yes in a way.

His Worship: You contend that she had actually commenced her voyage?

Witness: Yes that is my version.

Mr. d'Almada: A shipowner can allow any number of persons to be on board before the vessel clears the harbour?

Then assuming that her last place for leaving the harbour for Kwang Chow Wan was West Point these men found on board by you were not passengers? Witness in reply maintained that even on that assumption they were still passengers.

(Continued on next column.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

PEAK RESIDENTS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONG KONG
DAILY PRESS.]

Sir,—With reference to my letter to the Press, dated May 27th, may I once again through the courtesy of your columns draw the attention of all Peak residents to the Address Boards at the Barker Road and Top Tram Stations, which have been entirely reorganised under the auspices of the Police and the Peak Residents' Association.

The lists which have now been compiled are the result of the house to house visit referred to in my previous letter, and have, I think, now been printed in such a form as to be of some practical value not only to strangers visiting the Peak but also to Peak Residents.

The lists at present displayed on the Address Boards are merely "Proofs," and I shall be grateful if all residents will satisfy themselves that their names and addresses are properly described thereon or advise me of any corrections or alterations that are required to be made before the 31st July. Clean copies, with the necessary alterations will then be prepared and placed on the Address Boards, and it is proposed to revise these lists in future every six months.

Alterations to the lists in force can be made at any time in writing if residents will only notify the Inspector in Charge of the Gough Hill Police Station or the Hon. Secretary of the P.R.A. of any additions or alterations, that may require to be made, and I appeal for the co-operation and help of all Peak residents in keeping these lists up to date.

In conclusion I wish to thank Inspector Shannon of Gough Hill Police Station for the great assistance he has rendered in supplying all the necessary data for compiling these lists.—Yours faithfully,
E. B. C. HORNELL,
Hon. Secretary,
Peak Residents' Association.

It was further admitted that under Section 22 of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance a shipmaster was justified in waiting 36 hours before leaving harbour.

In reply to His Worship, Mr. d'Almada said that he was not disputing the facts that there were 27 men on board the vessel when the police boarded her.

Mr. d'Almada claimed that the vessel was only shifting berth to take on dangerous goods, and submitted that the voyage had not actually been commenced.

It was then decided that it was unnecessary to call further witnesses for the prosecution as the facts had been admitted.

Only Shifting Berths.

Addressing the Court, Mr. d'Almada reiterated that the ship was only shifting berths. Even if the persons found had luggage, it could only be presumed they were passengers, as the ship had not commenced the voyage, and the Captain still had the chance of sending these people ashore before the voyage was begun. If Inspector Brown had waited until the ship had finished loading kerosene at West Point and then boarded her after she left there and had found people on board, then he (Mr. d'Almada) could only have attended the Court to enter a plea of guilty.

Strictly speaking, until the Master had cleared from West Point, the ship was not leaving the Harbour.

If this was accepted by His Worship there could be no charge against the master. He submitted that the Inspector had acted prematurely. It was not uncommon for kerosene coolies to sneak on board ships and try to obtain passage, and often they had been found out and sent ashore by masters of vessels.

His Worship: Although I am quite convinced in my own mind that these people on board would have been taken to sea if the ship had not been stopped, I cannot convict in the circumstances. In both instances I find the accused not guilty, and the case is dismissed.

NEW LINER IN PORT.

STORY OF A DUMMY FUNNEL.

THE "RAWALPINDI."

The finest ship in the P. & O. fleet is now in this port for the first time in her short life of two years.

Hong Kong has never berthed a smarter liner, or one more worthy to uphold the traditions of a famous line and of that cradle of splendid ships—Greenock.

She is the *Rawalpindi*, one of a family of four sisters known as the "R's."

"We pride ourselves that she is the fastest of the 'R' class," said the Purser, "And that means there is only one faster ship in the Company's fleet—the *Razmak* (which is, in spite of her initial, not one of the 'R' class) of the Aden and Bombay service. She has the legs of us, but only by one knot."

The *Rawalpindi* steams at 17 knots, though as one of her engineers hastened to remark, she can do 18 knots. On her trial run in September, 1925 she made 19.8 knots for four hours in the English Channel, and before she left Belfast (where her engines were installed) she registered 19.6.

Her two fat, smart-looking funnels are raked at the steep angle that gives her sisters such a look of distinction. They convey an impression of destroyer-like fleetness, though one of them is only a dummy. About this dummy there is a good story.

A Passenger's Mistake.

The Purser on deck one day when an Indian passenger said to him "Excuse me, may I speak to you? I watch that funnel, but no smoke come."

The Purser told him it was a dummy. "More looksee pidgin, make ship look pretty," the Indian looked up at the dummy funnel. "I watch it many days," he said. "I think you use front funnel Bombay to London, other one London to Bombay!"

Some months later he returned to Bombay on the same ship, possibly to see if they really used the other one.

The Ventilation System.

A feature of this luxurious ship is her ventilation system. Instead of the usual electric fans, strong currents of fresh air are forced down from above by over 50 big turbine motors on the top deck, so that there is no noise and the air is always perfectly fresh. It comes through clusters of little balls that can be turned in any direction, and of these cold-air tubes there are sixty in clusters of three to each saloon. They are the Company's last word for the Far East service.

In the elaborately-furnished saloons, a *Daily Press* reporter was informed, "gentlemen can sit on a cushion and drink a cocktail with the ladies." The dining saloons are so large that 600 people can sit down together, thus obviating the necessity for double sittings.

The engine room is always the most interesting part of a big ship, though certainly the most uncomfortable. The *Rawalpindi's* engine room is chock-full of the latest and most amazing machines that the shipbuilder can produce.

In the Stokeshed.

"Don't smoke down here please," said an engineer. "Oil fuel." Down in the bottom of the ship were eight huge oil-fired boilers in long rows—the roaring giants that feed energy to massive engines of 16,000 horse power. In that hold was the very essence of power. Sheets of flame leapt vividly behind the boiler doors, pumps, wheezed with a rush of steam and dynamos dropped.

The walls and floor were amazingly clean, for the engineers take a great pride in their charges—"always polishing," said the Chief. The ship can carry 2,000 tons of oil, and only yesterday she took on board 800 tons. She has 19 engines and 51 *Lascars* below, part of a crew of over 300. With full complement of passengers and crew, the ship carries 1,000.

One of the junior engineers regularly takes parties of passengers down below to see the ship's "innards." Great engines will never lose their fascination, even for grown men.

SINGAPORE GOLDEN
WEDDING.

JEWISH RESIDENTS.

A golden wedding is not a frequent occurrence in Singapore and interest attaches therefore to a celebration of this nature which fell on Wednesday, the parties being given by Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Grunberg.

They are among the oldest members of the Jewish community of Singapore, having arrived there early in 1932. Three of their daughters, now living in America, were born and educated here.

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DIPLOMATIC BODY AND THE SALT GABELLE SEIZURES.

STRONG PROTEST BEING SENT TO NANKING.

MARSHAL FENG VERY ACTIVE.

SHANSI'S "MODEL GOVERNOR" SITS ON THE FENCE.

ALLIANCE SOUGHT BETWEEN FENG-TIENESE, KUOMINTANG AND SHANSI.

The Diplomatic Body, after holding several meetings in Peking regarding the attitude of the Nanking Government and the Salt Gabelle, have sent a strongly-worded protest to Nanking.

The extraordinary machinations of several of the war lords, notably of Feng Yu Hsiang and Shansi's tapan—continue more or less to mystify. The latter is now evidently undecided on which side of the fence he should come down—Peking's or Feng's—despite persistent efforts on the part of the Fengtienese that he should throw in his lot with them and the Nanking Government.

Feng Yu Hsiang is moving about more adroitly than ever, his latest little manoeuvre being to make a similar offer to the Wuhan and the Nanking authorities, thus denoting that he is aloof from both though unopposed to either.

A solution of the situation would seem to call for the direct methods of the soldier, acting as a soldier, rather than for the abstruse subtleties of the soldier acting as a diplomatist.

THE SALT GABELLE SEIZURE.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, July 21st.

The Diplomatic Body in Peking have called a series of meetings in the last few days to discuss matters in connection with the seizure of the Salt Gabelle control by the Nanking Government.

A decision—stoutly supported by the Japanese Minister—was reached to send a strong protest to the Nanking Government.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

Hankow Denouncing Borodin.

HANKOW, July 19th.

Posters denouncing Borodin have made their appearance.

General Gallen, who is still here, is continuing to convene meetings.

Troops have been sent to Fukow by Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang to act as an escort for the delegates who are conferring with Marshal Chiang Kai Shek.

AMMUNITION EXPLOSION.

FIERCE BLAZE AT NANKING.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

NANKING, July 19th.

About eight o'clock this morning an explosion occurred on the Nanking side of the river near the railway piers, after which flames sprang up and spread until a big blaze could be seen. Following the outbreak four further explosions occurred.

It is thought that the most probable cause of the outbreak was benzine or oil becoming ignited, and the later explosions were of ammunition—much was stored there.

The blaze is not yet subdued.

HANKOW, July 19th.

There was an explosion at Hsiao-kwan yesterday, which was followed by a fierce blaze and further explosions.

Quiet Elsewhere.

SHANGHAI, July 19th.

There is no change in the situation and no untoward incidents to report.

Other Yangtze ports are quiet.

Friendly Visit Exchanged.

KUANG, July 19th.

A friendly visit has been exchanged between the officers of one of H.M. gunboats, which has arrived at Hukow, and the local military authorities.

PROPOSAL TO WUHAN AND NANKING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 21st.

A wireless message from Nanking says that Feng Yu Hsiang agreed to assist the Nanking Government if attacked by Hankow.

According to a telegram from Hankow the Wuhan Government received a telegram on Wednesday evening, signed by Feng Yu Hsiang, Hsu Chien and H. H. Kung, proposing that Wuhan send a representative with plenary powers to Kaifeng to meet a similar representative from the Nanking Government for the purpose of settling their differences and of combining in a Nationalist China unified and whole.

It is understood that a similar telegram has been sent to the Nanking Government.

BELGO-SPANISH TREATY.

COMPARISON WITH THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MADRID, July 21st.

The Spanish Ambassador at Brussels, Senor Palacio, and the Belgian Foreign Minister, M. Vandervelde, have signed a Hispano-Belgian Treaty of Arbitration providing for the pacific settlement of all disputes between the two countries.

It is semi-officially stated that Belgium and Spain are getting farther away from the League of Nations, whose decisions are not more than recommendations with no obligatory character, while the Belgo-Spanish Treaty is obligatory and of universal application.

YANG YU TING.

A REPORT DENIED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 21st.

The Nanking News Bureau informs Reuter that the report from Peking that General Fang Pen Jen is negotiating with the South and North a compromise with Yang Yu Ting is categorically denied by Chiang Kai Shek.

SHANGHAI'S NEW RATES.

POLICE ACCOMPANY COLLECTORS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 21st.

The Settlement authorities are determined to enforce the increased rates. Yesterday, police patrols accompanied the collectors and picketed shops refusing to pay.

The authorities have notified a well-known shop that, failing payment within 24 hours, they will shut up the shop under the conditions of its license, while hotels not paying will be liable to similar treatment, their guests being turned out.

NANKING'S DEMANDS.

SIR HENRY POLLOCK'S VIEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 20th.

Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., the senior unofficial member of the Legislative Council, Hong Kong, who returns to Hong Kong in November, interviewed by Reuter in London, expressed the opinion that it was imperative the British Government should resist the taxation demands of the Nanking Government, which were a breach of the treaties made with China.

He said that these recent demands were the natural sequel of the prolonged and unresisted Canton-Hong Kong anti-treaty boycott, which enriched its promoters, yet by lying propaganda was represented all over the world as an unselfish and patriotic movement.

Sir Henry Pollock repudiated the apparent prevalent idea that British and Chinese interests in the Far East were mutually opposed, and declared that if the Nanking demands were not resisted, other local Chinese authorities would make similar disastrous exactions on foreign trade, depleting the funds thus obtained to more intensive civil war.

CHINESE PROBLEMS.

DISCUSSED AT HONOLULU.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

HONOLULU, July 20th.

The Institute of Pacific Relations has discussed at some length the question of Chinese autonomy. Four committees were occupied, *inter alia*, with the question of (1) the possibility of the Nationalists gaining control of the Government of China.

The British and American delegates expressed confidence that their Governments would recognise the Chinese right to tariff autonomy when a national Government had been established at Peking, and that it had been abolished.

Discussion centred on a monograph by Mr. Josiah Bau, who holds that the essence of the Chinese problem is the ability of the authorities in the country to abolish it.

Sir Frederick Whyte said that Britain wanted to help China, to co-operate on the tariff question. All the delegates agreed that when a Government was established representing all China, it would immediately be recognised by the other Powers.

The Chinese delegates expressed optimism regarding the proceedings of the conference.

CANADA'S JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

PRINCES AND PRIME MINISTER TO PARTICIPATE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

QUEBEC, July 20th.

The Prince of Wales, Prince George, Mr. Baldwin, and Mrs. Baldwin, will leave England on Saturday to attend the Canadian Diamond Jubilee celebration. The programme of the visit to Canada is issued. The party will sail from Southampton aboard the *Empress of Australia*, and will arrive at Quebec on Friday, July 29th. They will stay in Quebec until Sunday, being officially welcomed and entertained.

After attending service in Quebec Cathedral on Sunday, the Princes and Premier will leave by steamer for Montreal.

Monday, August 1st, will be spent in Montreal, the party attending various official and social functions.

On August 2nd a journey will be made to Ottawa, where three days will be spent. The official ceremonies will include a dinner given by the Dominion Government at Parliament Buildings, at which important speeches will be made, the unveiling of a statue of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, late Premier of Canada, by the Prince of Wales; and the dedication of the Memorial Chamber in the tower of Parliament Buildings. The party will afterwards proceed to Toronto, and thence visit Niagara Falls.

From this point the Prince of Wales has no further official engagements. The Prime Minister, however, will visit various other cities in the Dominion, before leaving North Sydney on the return to England on August 28th.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Sir A. Chamberlain to Act As Prime Minister.

LONDON, July 20th.

The Cabinet met to-day, when the Ministers bade farewell formally to Mr. Baldwin prior to his departure for Canada.

H.M. the King conversed at some length with Mr. Baldwin at Buckingham Palace regarding his trip to Canada.

It is officially announced that Sir Austen Chamberlain will act as Prime Minister during Mr. Baldwin's absence.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIERS.

MEDALS FOR BYRD AND NOVILLE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, July 20th.

At a banquet given in honour of Commander Byrd and the crew of his trans-Atlantic monoplane, also to Mr. Clarence Chamberlain, the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Wilbur, on behalf of President Coolidge, presented Comdr. Byrd and Lieut. Noville with the Distinguished Flying Cross, for their flight to France.

Messrs. Chamberlain, Balchen and Acosta are ineligible for the medal as they do not belong to the United States forces.

AMERICAN STEAMER REPORTED SINKING.

JAPANESE STEAMER CLOSE BY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 21st.

From Colombo the British steamer *Malakata* reports that the American steamer *Homestead* from Cocos Island for New York, is in latitude 12-30 north and longitude 72-30 east, and is sinking fast forward.

The Japanese steamer *Indus Maru* is close by.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN DISCUSSION.

NO NEW AGREEMENT AT PRESENT.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSIA, July 20th.

Sir Austen Chamberlain was asked in Parliament whether any negotiations were proceeding with the Egyptian Government regarding the four reserved points.

He replied that he had naturally taken advantage of the presence in this country of Sarwat Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, to discuss Anglo-Egyptian relations with him, but it was not Sarwat's intention, or his own, to conclude any new agreement during this visit.

BUD-GRAFTING ON RUBBER TREES.

RESULTS SAID TO BE "MARVELLOUS."

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, July 21st.

Despite the report that scientists of the Dutch East Indies have perfected a system of bud-grafting on rubber trees which, it is claimed, will quadruple the annual yield of rubber, Mr. Thomas Edison declares that he will continue to search for rubber substitutes. He declares that he believes "enough rubber can be grown in the United States to puny us through any crisis."

The "Bud Grafting."

LONDON, July 21st.

An account of the system of bud-grafting in rubber trees is given in the *New York Telegram*, which says that the experiments are based on Luther Burbank's theory that the characteristics of the mother tree are contained in the bud of certain exceptional trees found to produce large amounts of rubber and that experiments evolved a method successful of grafting their buds to other trees.

The results are said to be marvellous, the trees from which a few pounds of latex had previously been obtained giving, in some cases, over 100 lbs. a year.

Mr. F. R. Henderson, president of the New York Rubber Exchange is quoted to have said that the application of the scheme would reduce the cost of crude rubber in New York from 25 to under ten cents a pound.

"SOCONY" AND SOVIET.

QUESTION OF POLICY.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, July 20th.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has issued a denial that it is negotiating for the purchase of Russian oil products.

The *New York Times* points out that the Company will not have business dealings with the Soviet Government while the latter declines to recognise the rights of private property.

Another Comment.

The *Times* reports that differences have appeared in the Standard Oil Group of Companies with regard to the policy towards Soviet Russia. While the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey refuses to recognise the rights of private property the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Vacuum Oil Company, through Russian contracts have assured themselves of adequate supplies of oil for their European operations for years to come.

FOR THE SERVICES.

TO-NIGHT'S BIG CONCERT.

"THE REVELLERS" AT "BETTER OLE."

To-night the Naval and Military Y.M.C.A. Entertainments' Sub-Committee have arranged a special attraction at the Theatre Royal for the Services. Miss V. Capelli, and the "J-Pans" will again provide the bulk of the programme, but with an almost entirely new repertoire.

In addition there will be the band of 1st Camerons.

The concert begins at 8.30 p.m. and those attending are advised to claim seats early, for it will be a case of first come get the best seats. Admission is by ticket and no seats have been reserved.

Also this evening, there is Mrs. A. T. Hamilton's concert at the "Cheer Ole."

The "Revellers."

The "Revellers" Concert Party provided the entertainment at the "Better Ole" Y.M.C.A., Kowloon, on Wednesday night, and a thoroughly good entertainment it was.

Every item went with a swing, and the applause from a capacity audience was enthusiastic. The "Revellers" had the assistance of the "Lyric" Orchestra.

The programme comprised choruses and songs, humorous contributions, pianoforte selections, dances and sword dances.

The "Revellers" Concert Party are as follows:—Mrs. F. C. Cleme, Mrs. W. R. Fleming, Miss A. Tolan, Miss L. Tolan, Miss D. Tolan, Mr. W. R. Fleming, Mr. F. C. Cleme, Mr. J. Graham, Mr. Wolgemuth, Mr. Major Eddie, Mr. Corpl. Yeates, and Piper Davidson.

The Highland sword dances, performed by Miss L. Tolan and Miss D. Tolan, were arranged by kind permission of Lieut.-Col. E. B. Ferrers, D.S.O., and officers of the 1st Camerons, and also taking part in the dances were Piper Major Eddie, Lance-Corporal Yates and Piper Davidson, who are familiar figures at the Lee Garden's Promenade Concerts on Saturday evenings.

ANOTHER PACIFIC FLIGHT.

THREE ENTRANTS FOR A G.\$35,000 PRIZE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21st.

A third aviator who has formally entered for the G.\$35,000 James Dole flight contest to Hawaii on August 12th, namely, Frederick Alexander Giles, is an ex-British Air Service man, who will fly a Hess-Bluebird biplane.

Other entrants are Goebel of Los Angeles and Major Livingston Irving of Berkeley.

FROM ENGLAND TO NEW YORK.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSIA, July 20th.

Capt. Courtney made a further trial flight this morning, with a view to testing his wireless apparatus.

He found that certain adjustments were still necessary, and accordingly postponed his attempt to fly to New York until to-morrow.

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE.

SPECULATIONS AS TO BRITISH DELEGATION'S RECALL.

"NO BREAK DOWN."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 20th.

There was a special meeting of the Cabinet to-night in connection with the recall of Mr. W. C. Bridgeman and Lord Cecil from Geneva.

Well-informed circles in London declare emphatically that there is no question of a breakdown at Geneva.

It is pointed out that the conversations have progressed further than before, and justify a continuance of the negotiations. A sort of compromise has been reached by mutual concessions, and this was now being considered by the American Government, hence the period of smothering time at Geneva was opportune for Mr. Baldwin to confer with Mr. Bridgeman personally.

A Bolt from the Blue.

GENEVA, July 20th.

The news of the recall of Mr. Bridgeman and Lord Cecil came like a bolt from the blue. It is expected the situation will take a decisive turn when they return.

WORLD TRADE FACILITIES.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FORESHADOWED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 20th.

A diplomatic conference to seek a convention for the prohibition of import restrictions was fore-shadowed by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister in a House of Commons debate on a Board of Trade vote.

Mr. W. Runciman drew attention to the resolutions of the Geneva Economic Conference in favour of a reduction of tariffs, and enquired as to the British policy in the matter.

Sir Philip said he would welcome wholeheartedly any further effort to facilitate trade transport. We had made seventeen commercial treaties since the war, embodying most-favoured-nation clauses, and in the projected diplomatic conference we would be to the forefront.

A PERSIAN SHEIK'S FREEDOM.

STATEMENT IN THE COMMONS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSIA, July 20th.

Asked in the House of Commons whether the British Government had taken any steps to return the Sheik of Mohammerah his personal freedom and territory, Sir Austen Chamberlain said: "The decision does not lie with His Majesty's Government, who however, have repeatedly urged the Persian Government to put into practice their frequent and categorical assurances that the Sheik's affairs would be settled on a just and equitable basis. Negotiations between the Sheik and the Persian Government are reported to be still in progress, and His Majesty's Government earnestly trust a solution of this long-outstanding question will be found without further delay."

THE LATE KING OF ROUMANIA.

PASSED AWAY PEACEFULLY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BUCHAREST, July 20th.

The King's condition had grown more serious during the past two days, and rapidly became worse last night. The last sacrament was administered at midnight.

His Majesty was conscious throughout, and suffered no pain at the end. Queen Marie, the Queen of Yugoslavia, the ex-King and ex-Queen of Greece, the child Heir Apparent (Prince Michael), Prince Nicholas, and Princess Ileana, were all at the bedside.

Calm prevails in the capital. Troops have occupied all the public buildings.

Communicating With Prince Carol.

The news of the death was telegraphed to the former Crown Prince Carol, whom the Government simultaneously informed of its firm resolution to respect the decision of the Crown Council on January 4th, 1923, accepting Prince Carol's renunciation of his rights to the throne, and declaring his son Prince Michael the heir.

The Council of Regency.

BUCHAREST, Later.

The Council of Regency is to consist of the King's second son, Prince Nicholas, the Patriarch, Dr. Chistea, and the President of the Court of Appeal, M. Busdugan.

The army is taking the oath of loyalty to King Michael immediately. All places of amusement are closed until further notice. All meetings have been forbidden, and a press censorship has been established.

The late King Ferdinand is to be buried on Saturday.

The Regency Council has been sworn in by the National Assembly, when Michael was proclaimed King Michael the First, and was sworn by the Assembly.

Condolences.

Their Britannic Majesties have privately telegraphed condolences to Queen Marie.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSIA, July 20th.

The British Government has addressed to the Rumanian Government a message expressing its condolence on the death of King Ferdinand.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Government's Majority.

BUCHAREST, Later.

The tranquillising element will doubtless be the Parliament elected last week, when the Government obtained 70 per cent of the votes in the Chamber, and 80 per cent of a total of 113 seats in the Senate.

Carol's Undertaking.

PARIS, July 20th.

Rumanian circles here are convinced that Prince Carol will not recant his undertaking to renounce his hereditary rights, and not to return to Rumania for ten years.

RUBBER INDUSTRY.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT IN THE COMMONS.

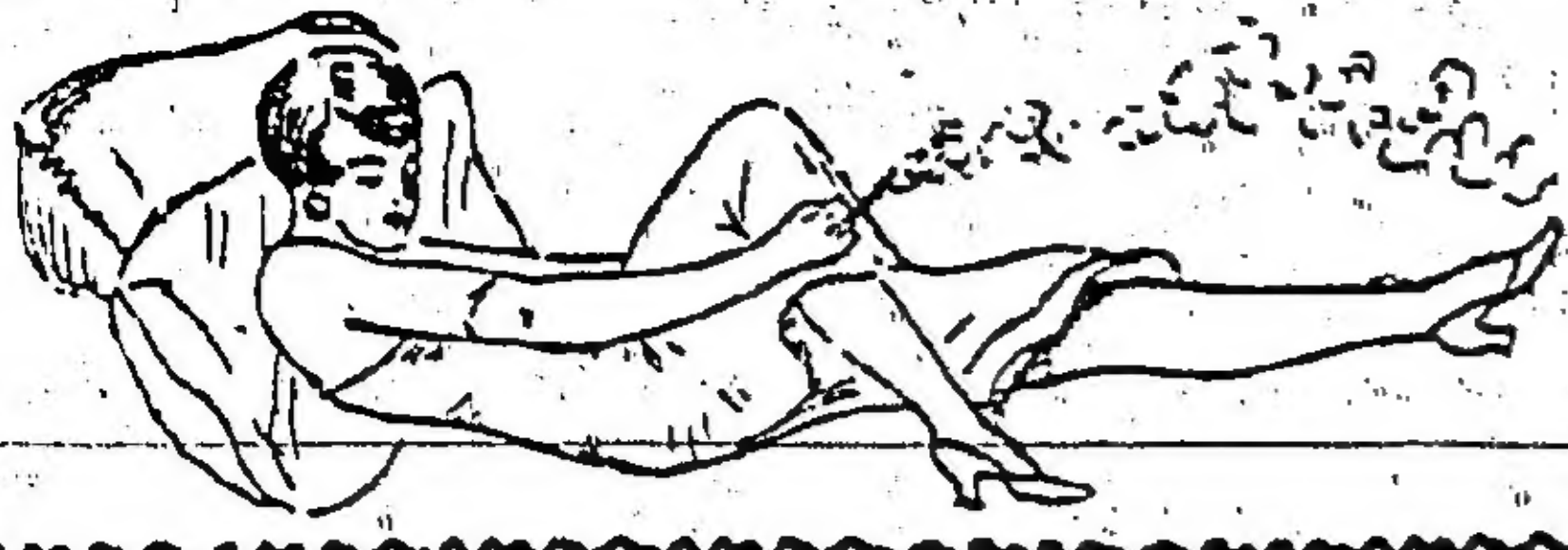
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 20th.

"In the present circumstances I do not contemplate either the withdrawal of the Stevenson rubber restriction scheme or any alteration of the pivotal price on which it is based," Mr. L. C. Amery categorically stated in the House of Commons in response to Sir Frederick Wise's enquiry whether, in view of the increased production outside the restriction area, and the recent fall in the price of the commodity, the withdrawal or substantial modification of the scheme was contemplated.

Mr. Amery further emphasised the undertaking previously given, that he would endeavour to give the longest notice possible in case of any change in the scheme necessary as a result of experience in working, and said he did not propose to suggest any material modification while the existing conditions were not substantially altered. The question of unused rubber coupons was under continual consideration.

General Charteris asked for some idea of the length of notice likely to be given, but Mr. Amery said he did not like to bind himself, but certainly contemplated that it would be a matter of months.



The WOMAN'S PAGE

FELT HATS FOR SUNNY DAYS.

The felt hat is rivaling the straw for summer wear. At first thought it seems impossible to wear felt in this weather, but it possesses many advantages over the more popular straw. To begin with the new felts are almost feather weight and very soft. They are built so that they grip the head without being tight, and, being more impervious to the sun's rays they keep the head cooler. If you wear a felt you do not need a sunshade.

These are sufficient reasons why the felt hats which Powell's have lately received have been selling so rapidly, but there are others. The shapes and colourings have been specially designed for use with light summer dresses and many of them,



A pretty summer dress trimmed with bands and a knotted handkerchief collar.

without being in the least nondescript in colour, are yet suitable to wear with a wide variety of dresses. Take for example those which are marble flecked. Perhaps a better description would be that they are faintly decorated, with a pattern reminiscent of batique work; or again, the oyster white hats which have pale-all-over patterns looking almost like poker-work. Both these styles, give to the felt the light appearance of fancy straws.

I saw at the same shop another very charming little hat in flesh pink felt with a high band of the same material which gave the effect of a double crown, and a very smart little model, with a wine red crown and a narrow elephant brim. Another attractive hat was in pale lavender dyed in stripes of a deeper tone round the crown just above the ribbon, which is exactly the same idea as one seen on some of the very latest crin straws. White felts in all shapes and fittings are to be found too, and one, at least, should be included in every outfit, for there is perhaps no hat so useful as the white felt which looks equally appropriate with tennis kit or a pretty mac.

THE MODERN TAPESTRIES.

It is a far cry from the famous loom of Penelope and the Bayeux tapestries to modern cretonnes. Yet the idea underlying both is the same; to give richness and warmth to bare walls. The value of woven or embroidered clothes as a decorative background is clearly illustrated by the paintings of the Italian and Flemish old masters. Memline's gentle Medonnas owe much of their appeal to the contrast between their stiff childish figures and the heavy gorgeous patterning of the tapestries which hang behind them.

The East has always been more colourful and colour-loving than the West, and one feels here the need of bold shapes and well balanced masses of colour, to counteract the dazzling glare of the sun and all the ceaseless clatter and movement of life as it is lived by orientals. The cretonnes which Whiteaway, Laidlaw's have just received from Home will, I think, specially appeal, for they are gorgeous without being over brightly solid without being heavy, thus giving exactly that English atmosphere which we all want to find in our own homes.

Most of the new cretonnes are silk finished and printed in "shadow" designs, but they are quite different from the earlier shadow cretonnes. The colourings are deep and rich and the patterns very bold. The effect is rather that of some antique tapestry in which the once vivid colours have faded to the lovely harmonious tones which make such an admirable background for either furniture or moving figures. There is one very lovely piece with a deep bois de rose ground, spread with a semi-natural pattern of trees and another which I noticed particularly has a big loose design of rills in pinks, blues and warm yellows on beige. More akin to the earlier shadow cretonnes is a piece which has stripes of the palest green on a grey ground, and a few large roses exquisitely drawn and coloured in faint pinks.

The so-called "rural chintz" cretonnes are lovelier than ever this year, the source of their inspiration having been beauty rather than striking originality. You will remember that when these patterns first came in many of them though attractive in the piece were disappointing when in use, but you will not find that this applies to the new designs. I can imagine few things more lovely as hangings in a well furnished room than the "Cockatoo" cretonne. The ground is old gold, that warm translucent tone which one sometimes sees in the alt hangings of Italian churches. The designer of this cretonne has, I should imagine, had some such wonderfully toned and faded hanging in his mind, and against this background he has painted a bold design of a tree trunk blossoming with tawny roses, and a grave creamy cockatoo.

Yet another favourite pattern in a new form is the vividly contrasting jazz stripes. They are now designed with broken waving edges, and in some cases separated by a roughly jagged line of black, which has the effect of softening the contrast of colour and giving movement to the design. I should think however that they would be most successful as hangings, and that the regular and less highly coloured striped materials would be better for chair covers. One piece I noticed had wide orange, flame and bright blue stripes with broken edges, and narrower bands of black and pale yellow. The effect was bizarre and very attractive.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw's have also a large new shipment of jaspé in all colours. This material, which is very wide and guaranteed fadeless makes excellent hard wearing chair covers and is only \$1.75 a yard. Personally I thought some of the colours so pretty that they would be suitable for dresses when the rather cooler weather comes.

THE WAY TO LOVELINESS.

ELIZABETH ARDEN METHODS.

The desire to be beautiful is not confined to women. Indeed I remember reading not long ago that the greater number of the patients treated by plastic surgeons are men. But at the same time it must be admitted that women spend more time and money in the pursuit of beauty than men do, and quite rightly. It is the duty of every woman to be as lovely as she can.

Recipes for toilet preparations have been among the most carefully guarded secrets of women of all ages and climes, and it is curious that all acknowledged beauties admit that they owe some of their beauty to certain creams or lotions. Cleopatra had her face-wash, Ninon de l'Enclos her golden mask, and no doubt the ladies of the Restoration court were not above bribing Nell Gwynn's maid to obtain the secrets of her dressing table.



One of the newest haircuts waved in front and tightly curled at the back.

But it has been left to quite modern days to put these highly prized preparations within the reach of all women. Every manufacturer of toilet preparations promises amazing results from the use of a certain cream, lotion, or powder, but it was left to Elizabeth Arden to discover that the more expensive and complicated the treatment the more women would appreciate it.

The Complexity of Laziness.

Laziness is extraordinarily complex. If a woman is told that three minutes a day rubbing an expensive cream into her skin will make her complexion unrivaled, she will, in the majority of cases, find after two days that she has no time to do it. But if on the other hand you lay down a routine for her in which three or four different preparations, which are not cheap in themselves, must be scientifically and carefully applied, if she really desires to improve her looks, she will faithfully carry out the instructions and, in consequence, get the desired result. Laziness is bound up here with economy; if you pay a fair price for an article you will give it a fair trial, because you will believe in it.

They Do What They Promise. Elizabeth Arden's preparations are not expensive, because they are not wasted, and because they do for your skin exactly what they promise to do. To quote one of her leaders:

The treatment is based on three steps. Cleansing, to remove dust and impurities from the pores. Toning, to clear the skin and firm the contour. Nourishing, to round out the tissues and so correct lines and wrinkles. You cannot expect any one cream alone to perform these three functions, or to buy cream for the price of milk.

(Continued on next Column.)

TWO PINEAPPLE RECIPES.

Now that pine apples are cheap these may be useful, the second is an excellent summer pudding and with the addition of wine and cream an unusual trifle.

A CUSTARD.—To 2oz. each of flour, butter, and castor sugar allow 1 pint of milk, 2 eggs and one pineapple.

Melt the butter in a pan, add the flour, and blend well, then stir in the milk until the whole boils. Cook for 3 or 4 minutes. Draw the pan to the side of the fire and stir in the beaten yolks of the eggs, half the sugar, and a tablespoonful of more of the pineapple juice. Add the pineapple cut into dice and put the mixture into a greased pudding-dish. Bake in a slow oven until the custard sets.

Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff meringue, add the remainder of the sugar, flavour with vanilla, and pile this over the pudding. Drizzle with castor sugar and return the pudding to the oven to brown the meringue slightly. Eat hot or cold.

A JELLY.—To 6 small sponge cakes allow 1 pineapple, 1 pineapple jelly square, 1lb. of sugar, 1 gill of water.

Make a syrup by boiling the sugar and water together until thick and syrupy, add sufficient of the pineapple juice, or juice and water, to the syrup to make up a pint in all. Melt the jelly square in this liquid. Cut the sponge cakes into slices and the pineapple into cubes. Arrange these in a mould rinsed out in cold water, and pour the jelly over while it is still warm. Leave in a cold place until set. Then turn out and serve with whipped cream or custard.

There is no reason now why any woman here should not enjoy the Elizabeth Arden treatment. The perfumery department of Lane, Crawford's is now stocking all her various creams, washes and lotions, and the assistants have been for a long time studying the Arden methods and literature so that they are in a position to offer each customer the best advice as to which preparations to choose for her particular type of skin. This climate is very trying to the fine texture of an English complexion, and without scientific treatment it soon loses its freshness and vitality. A quarter of an hour night and morning is not a large price to pay for the happiness and sense of personal well being which every woman enjoys when she knows that her skin is fresh and radiant.

I picked up three of the attractive booklets off the counter in Lane, Crawford's which give a detailed description of the Elizabeth Arden preparations, and the method of employing them. As you will see if you get one, four things are necessary for the ordinary Arden treatment. Vegetarian cleansing cream, Ardena skin tonic, Special Astrigent, and Venetian Orange Skin food, though when you have used these you will certainly want to complete your toilet with the exquisite Arden powder and rouge.

Elizabeth Arden contends, and rightly that make-up is nothing but camouflage, and as such it can only be successful under peculiar lighting conditions, as for example the stage. But complexion treatment and make-up are very different matters. A healthy skin needs only a dusting of fine powder to reach the most exacting standards of beauty, but to possess a healthy skin under modern conditions of life, and more particularly in a hot climate, means giving it constant and scientific attention—in fact the Elizabeth Arden treatment.

BY THE WAY.

SHOP BARGAINS.—Lane Crawford's started a sale of shoes on Wednesday. They are not misfits or odd sizes but from their regular stock and there are some excellent bargains to be had especially in the white shoes which we all want this weather.

VANITY COMBS.—I saw also in the same shop very pretty little purse combs in a novel shape. They are semi-circular and set with brilliant stones each in a half case to match, case and comb being made of prettily coloured celluloid.

TRACLOTHS.—The Swatow Lace Company have tea cloths and mats in the popular natural shade grass linen embroidered in cross stitch.

CANDLE LIGHT.—I found the following in a home paper. I am not sure if one can find really long candles here, but I have seen very pretty ones at Lane, Crawford's which would perhaps have a similar effect in a tall slender stick.

An up-to-date hostess seats her dinner guests at a table which is lighted by slim, coloured candles, 2ft. in height and tapering to a graceful point. Fragile shades that need constant readjustment are not necessary on these, nor are they often fitted upon candles of such unusual proportions.

A soft, shadowy light falls upon the faces of the diners, and only those who linger over-long at the table should be able to complain of a light that dazzles them at eye level.

On summer evenings there is no doubt that even unlighted candles have their definite place in schemes for table decoration. Those of pale apple-green look loveliest on a table set with sweet peas in crystal bowls. A striking effect is obtained by the use of black candles in conjunction with a dessert service of scarlet Venetian glass. Daftodil-yellow are at their best in vivid contrast with modern amber glassware, and jade green can look wonderful with many colour schemes of floral decoration, or china or glass.

CHIC PYJAMAS.—There are some really delightful pyjamas now at the Pioneer Silk Store, many of which are not so gorgeous as is usual in oriental goods. A jumper in flesh pink crepe de chine is embroidered with a gorgeous peacock-blue dragon, and there is another in pale Air-Force blue with a basket of flowers in pale tones of cerise worked on it. But there is a very wide choice, and I am sure that most girls at home would be overjoyed to receive a pair of these pyjamas, and as they cost only \$2 they would not be an expensive gift.

A SAVOURY DISH.—Chop 3oz. of ham and 3 hard-boiled eggs finely. Put them into a pan with a tablespoonful of good gravy, a quarter of a teaspoonful of made mustard salt (unless the ham be very salty), and a pinch of cayenne. Make hot and spread on rounds or squares of toast. Cook with a meringue of white of egg, seasoned with salt, and brown under a grill.

SPECIAL TO-DAY

HATS

A VERY NICE SELECTION IS HERE.

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SHINGLING WAVING MANICURING

The promptest and most courteous service in Town.

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LADIES' HATS

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[A.P.B.]

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OUR TOILET EAU DE COLOGNE.

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Just Arrived From \$15.00.



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Telephone C. 4884.

THE PIONEER SILK STORE.

Always up-to-date goods for up-to-date people.

THE TENNIS LEAGUE.

REVIEW OF FOUR CLUBS.

[BY HOLLYWOOD.]

The Chinese Recreation Club "B" team completed their League fixtures on Saturday and a review of their season shows that they were represented by the same side in ten out of the eleven matches. The team was composed of C. Choa and H. Lo, Cheung Wing Kue and Lau Fuk Ki, and Lau Man Ching and Ju Tak Cheuk. Of these C. Choa, H. Lo, Lau Fuk Ki and Lau Man Ching were members of last year's victorious team. Cheung Wing Kue played in the "C" Division last year and has been promoted because of his steadiness and tenacity, while Ju Tak Cheuk is a valuable acquisition from the University where, last year, he was under-graduate. A reserve was played in the match against South China. Cheung Wing Kue taking the place of Cheung King Kue who was unable to get away, as it was day in mid-week. The Chinese head the Table with ten points and despite their reverse at the hands of the United Services Recreation Club on Saturday, they are still favourites for the Shield.

Their performances this season have been even better than last year as the following record of their matches shows:

Clubs.	Results.	1926.	1927.
Recreation	won	60-39	61-38
R.C.C.	won	79-30	70-29
Indian R.C.	won	50-40	63-30
Nippon Club	won	no match	69-30
S.C.A.A.	won	no match	53-48
H.K.C.C.	won	no match	78-21
University	won	60-30	55-44
M.B.K.	won	68-33	74-23
C.C.C.	won	60-30	69-30
Civil Service	won	59-40	no match
N.T.C.	won	85-14	no match
U.S.R.C.	won/lost	50-40	64-35

Last year they had an average of 84.9 games for each match won but this year their average is 63.9/11. They lost last year an average of 34.1 games in each match as against 33.3/11 this year. Their aggregate of 70 games in one match is the record so far this season, while C. Choa and H. Lo also hold the record for the highest number of games in one match, securing 25 games against the Royal Engineers.

"A" DIVISION.

Three other Clubs have also completed their fixtures in the "A" division and their records for the season are given below. Only one match is outstanding in this division, that between the Indian Recreation Club and the United Services Recreation Club.

UNIVERSITY.

Games.	Results.
beat M.B.K.	50-40
beat Hong Kong C.C.	55-44
beat United Services	50-40
lost to Chinese R.C.	47-52
lost to Indian R.C.	38-61
lost to Kowloon C.C.	49-50

They lost to the three leaders in the Table and finish in the fourth position. During the season they lost the services of R. Forster, Dr. Tottenham and A. A. Ramjahn whose absence considerably weakened the side. Their best performance was against the Chinese Recreation Club to whom they lost by the narrow margin of 5 games only, which is the least the Chinese obtained this season.

HONG KONG C.C.

The Hong Kong Cricket Club have finished at the bottom of the Table with the M.B.K., both having one point each. Their record for the season is as follows:

Games.	Results.
beat M.B.K.	53-46
lost to Chinese R.C.	38-61
lost to Indian R.C.	33-68
lost to Kowloon C.C.	49-50
lost to University	44-55
lost to United Services	43-56

M.B.K.

The record of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha is as follows:

Games.	Results.
beat United Services	52-47
lost to Chinese R.C.	42-53
lost to Indian R.C.	40-59
lost to Kowloon C.C.	40-59
lost to University	49-50
lost to Hong Kong C.C.	46-53

TENNIS.

UNIVERSITY v. ST. PETER'S Y.M.C.

The following will represent the University Tennis Team in a friendly match against the St. Peter's Church Young Men's Club on Sunday, July 24th, at 4 p.m., on home ground.—T. W. Chong (Capt.), G. de Souza, P. C. Lim, H. C. Hung, T. K. Tan, and B. P. Ng.

BOXING.

DEMPSEY v. SHARKEY.

80,000 SPECTATORS EXPECTED.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, July 21st. Amazing interest is being taken in to-night's fight at the Yankee Stadium, New York. It is expected that 80,000 spectators will be present and that there will be \$3,250,000 of receipts. Dempsey weighs 14 stones and Sharkey 13st. 12lbs. The latter is favourite at 7 to 5 on.

GOLF.

SUNDAY'S MATCH.

Provided the weather holds there will be an interesting match at Happy Valley on Sunday, when a team representing the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club will be opposed to the Junior Section. The conditions are eight a side, under handicap. A member is presenting spoons to the player winning most matches.

GOLF AT GLENEAGLES.

PROGRESS IN THE BIG TOURNAMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 20th. Play was continued to-day in the qualifying competition for the Glasgow Herald £1,000 Tournament. The leaders at the end of the qualifying round were:

W. Melhorn (U.S.)	70 and 70	140
A. Compton	73 and 68	142
Tom Barber (Cavendish)	73 and 69	142
Twine (Bromley)	70 and 73	143
Stewart Burns (Cruden Bay)	73 and 71	143
Charles Whitcombe	69 and 76	145
Young (Sonning)	70 and 75	145
Kirkwood (U.S.)	70 and 77	147
Ernest Whitcombe	73 and 72	147
J. Braid	73 and 76	149
Arthur Havers	71 and 79	150
Hubrey Boomer	73 and 77	150
Ray		150

Nabboltz played indifferently and did not return his card. Thirty-two qualified for the match-play stages.

Duncan qualified after tying with nine others, with a score of 154, for the last five places.

BASEBALL AT GENEVA.

JAPANESE DEFEAT AMERICANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, July 20th. Baseball has been brought in to the programme of the Naval Conference, pending the return of the British delegates, and the Japanese camp is jubilant at a striking victory in which they scored 39 runs against 8, in seven and a half innings, to which the regulation nine innings were reduced for the occasion.

The American team was composed of Pressmen and a few members of the American delegation. The Japanese were largely Pressmen, who displayed extraordinary agility and knowledge of the game, which was watched by a good sprinkling of American tourists.

FRANCE AND THE OLYMPIAD.

ATHLETES RESENT SENATE'S ACTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, July 20th. Following the Senate's adjournment of the question of the necessary vote of credit, the French Olympic Committee has decided that France will not participate at the Amsterdam games.

Moreover, the Federation of Sports Associations has decided to prohibit its members in any way assisting in the organisation of the games.

WATER POLO.

ASSOCIATION MEETING TO-NIGHT.

A meeting of the Hong Kong Water Polo Association is to be held to-day at 6 p.m. at the Victoria Recreation Club to make arrangements for the League season. A good attendance of representatives of competing Clubs is hoped for.

An earlier start is being made than last year with the League programme, in view of the possibility of more clubs entering especially from the Services.

THE FAR EASTERN OLYMPIAD.

40 COMPETITORS FROM HONG KONG.

The Hong Kong Branch of the National Chinese Amateur Athletic Federation at a meeting last night, decided tentatively to send a contingent of 40 to Shanghai next month to participate in the Far Eastern Olympiad. The contingent will include probably 15 footballers, 15 for baseball, 8 swimming, 3 tennis, and 2 track and field men. The contingent will be supervised by three officials from the Hong Kong Federation.

V.R.C. NIGHT FETE.

TO BE HELD NEXT WEEK.

The next Night Fete at the Victoria Recreation Club is to be held on Saturday, July 30th, beginning at 9 o'clock.

The programme will be on similar lines to the inaugural Fete, but a special attraction will be a Water Polo match between the Navy and Army, and there will also be high diving exhibitions and a ladies' race.

As usual, the Lyric Band will play during the Fete, and after the distribution of prizes for dancing.

LOCAL SOCCER.

The R.A.M.C. are meeting the Chinese A.A. eleven at Sookmoo to-morrow at 3.30 p.m.

WHEN OUR VILLAGE PLAYS CRICKET.

THINGS UNALTERED IN RURAL ENGLAND.

[BY WALTER E. TEW.]

A short time ago I promised an account of our important evening engagement with Compton-in-the-Hollow, provided that my duties as wicket-keeper entailed only minor injuries. It is a great pleasure to be able to relieve the public suspense.

Having won the toss we took first knock, and, by consistent batting amassed the satisfactory total of 18, six of which were extras. Mindful of the peculiar talent of James, our demon bowler, we regarded the position as a happy one.

When the visitors began their innings, James as usual bowled from the pig-sty end, but although he found his particular spot, something went wrong with his break. At the end of the over he was taken off as he had proved rather expensive, having temporarily laid out one of our fieldsmen with his third delivery and another with the fifth.

Later, when the score stood at eight for one wicket, things looked serious, and as a consequence James was given a further trial. Regaining his true form, he quickly finished off the innings for a total of nineteen, being credited with two lb.w.s., two hit wickets, one clean and two otherwise bowled, and a couple of retired hurts. In a spirit of generosity, however, he waived his claim to the last-named victims, as in his opinion they were not really injured.

A little subdued but by no means rattled, we commenced our second innings by sending in Parson and Dick, the landlord of the Punch Bowl. The latter received the first ball and, according to his custom, started moving towards it long before it had left the bowler's hand. Meeting his objective about halfway up the pitch, Dick hit the ball with such force that it soared nearly out of sight, and fell in a distant portion of the outfield.

At this point there arose the complication that the bowler, who was bowling over the wicket, had in the act of delivery fallen with the stumps under him.

The visiting umpire, an obvious partisan, declared that the bowler held the ball when he knocked down the stumps, and that Dick, being halfway up the pitch at the moment, was clearly out. Our umpire William the blacksmith, maintained that the delivery was a no-ball, and encouraged our pair to continue running.

Meantime the ball could not be located, and all our records in the matter of run-getting had been broken long before the umpires stopped a heated argument and allowed the belated claim of "lost ball."

At this stage our committee decided that a mistake had been made in ignoring my suggestion that a spare ball was desirable.—Daily Mail.

MOTOR TRAFFIC IN JAPAN.

COMPETITION WITH THE RAILWAYS.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES TO RESTRICT MOTOR SERVICES?

In the course of his speech at a party given at the Imperial Hotel in honour of the local Governors, who are now in Tokyo to attend the Gubernatorial Conference, Mr. Ogawa, Minister of Railways, pointed out the growing menace of the motor transport traffic to the local railways, and asked his hearers to make careful inquiries before granting applications filed for the opening of motor-car services in their localities.

The Minister said that the present Cabinet, which had the industrialisation of the country among its chief planks, attached special importance to the perfection of means of communication. In many localities, he said, the wish was very earnestly expressed for the laying of railways, and the authorities intended to meet these wishes as far as the circumstances permitted. At the end of last year, the total length of the Government railways was some 5,000 miles, and when the length of the local railways and light railways was added, the aggregate length reached 13,000 miles. There ought to be further extensions, however, in order to meet the actual needs. Unfortunately, the economic depression which had been present for the past few years had caused a decline in the railway revenue, with the result that it was impossible for the Government to take the construction of many lines in hand at the time. In undertaking the building of new lines, therefore, the authorities would take the local conditions into careful consideration, so that the localities where the need was most keenly felt should receive early attention.

Light Railways.

The Minister then called special attention to the relation between the local railways and light railways and the motor-car service. It was a matter of congratulation, he said, that the motor-car traffic had made great development in recent years, but, on the other hand, it was regrettable that it was proving a serious menace to the local railways and light railways already in existence.

According to the latest investigations, the railway and light railway companies totalled 375, of which 231 were suffering from competition with motor-car traffic. This fact deserved special attention. The Government was now studying how to settle this question, but in the meanwhile it was desirable that the local Governors should pay special attention to the relations between the local railways and the proposed motor-car services in their prefectures and make full inquiries before granting applications for that opening of motor-car services.

Collisions.

Referring to the collisions between trains and motor-cars which have frequently occurred of late, the Minister said that such collisions often resulted in loss of life, and that inquiries had revealed the fact that of the 158 cases which occurred in 1926, 143 were due to carelessness on the part of chauffeurs. This called for a strict control over motor-cars on the part of the local authorities, the Minister declared.—Japan Chronicle.

DANCING SIX HOURS A NIGHT.

DIE-HARD DEBUTANTES.

Those who know them are marvelling at the amazing energy of a set of young girls in London, debutantes of the last two years. Their ages range from 18 to 20. Mrs. Zita Jungman, a niece of Mrs. Benjamin Guinness and a popular member of the young set, described what a packed life they live in London during the season. She said:

They dance from 11 p.m. to 4 or 5 in the morning almost every day. Some of them stay in bed until nearly midday, but many parents insist on their daughters getting up at 9 o'clock. This lack of sleep, however, does not seem to affect their vitality. The Dis Harids, as they are called, are rarely ill.

After luncheon, they meet at the cinemas, or go to the poor quarters of London with food.

After tea comes the telephone period, when they ring each other up and make arrangements for dancing parties. They call for each other in motor-cars and go to dinner, and perhaps a theatre or a drive before going on to the dance. Despite this seemingly hectic life, the young girls in society today are much healthier than girls have ever been. She swims whenever she can, and week-ends she spends in the country resting.

But they become a little tired when the end of the season arrives in the middle of July, and many of them are glad to get away to Scotland or their country homes.

MR. CHURCHILL AND BETS TAX.

TAX.

"NOT DISPLEASED."

JOCKEY CLUB AND THE "TOTE."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Winston Churchill, heard the views of a number of Conservative M.P.s on the working of the Betting Tax, which they informed him was giving considerable dissatisfaction among a substantial section of the community.

They suggested that the rate of tax could be reduced without any loss to the present revenue yield, and proposed a scale of 2 per cent. instead of 2½ per cent. on bets placed with a commission agent, and 1 per cent. instead of 2 per cent. on bets placed on the course.

They also pointed out the advantages which would result from adoption of the Totalisator.

Mr. Churchill replied that he was by no means displeased with the results of the tax gauged by statistics of its yield and the attendances at race meetings, and pointed out that the figures for June should prove most instructive.

He added, however, that it was not his intention that the poorer classes should be penalised under the existing system, and undertook that, while the whole subject could be debated on the committee stage of the Finance Bill, he would bear this aspect of the question in mind when he reviewed the tax at the end of the financial year.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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CANADIAN MAYOR'S IMMIGRATION PROTEST.

[WINNIPEG.]

Addressing the Canadian Union of Municipalities, of which he is president, at the annual meeting, the Mayor of Winnipeg, Col. Ralph Webb, told the delegates that the process of filling up the western provinces of Canada with non-British people was attaining proportions which constituted a menace to the Empire, as well as to Canadianism.

The Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan are fast becoming non-British, and I believe that now the population of this wide area is less than 50 per cent. British," he said. "Non-British immigrants arriving at the present time number 90 to 1 as compared with those of British stock. This year they are coming in thousands and they speak every language except English. There are Germans, Russians, Poles, Austrians, Hungarians, Czechs, Slovaks, and Ukrainians—splendid people, but they do not love us."

The Jockey Club.

A meeting of the Jockey Club committee appointed to consider the adoption of the Totalisator in this country was held after which the members left for Newmarket, where a full meeting of the club will be held.

It is expected that the committee will then report the result of its deliberations, which is likely to be favourable to the adoption of the "Tote" on British racecourses.

LIGHT TO WARN M.P.'S.

PLAN FOR RED AND GREEN CLOCK TOWER SIGNALS.

Over Big Ben, high up in the Clock Tower of the Palace of Westminster, a white light burns at night when the House of Commons is sitting. When the business of the night is concluded and the cry echoes through the corridors and halls, "Who goes home?" is relic of former days, when the streets were so infested with footpads that M.P.s formed themselves into groups for the walk to their homes, the light over the clock is extinguished. Many an M.P. who has been out to dinner has been horrified on coming within sight of Big Ben to observe that the light is not burning. The House has finished its business early and he has not been present to take part in the concluding division.

Now a new idea has been put forward by 228 members, all of whom, it is to be supposed, are in the habit of whiling away the time, while their friends are talking, in leisurely strolls in St. James's Park or in various of the political clubs in which the division bells do not ring.

They propose that when a division is called the Clock Tower light should be changed to a red or green colour. They have put forward their proposal to the First Commissioner of Works, Lord Peel, in the form of a petition which all of them have signed and which was handed to Captain Douglas Hacking, as his representative in the House of Commons.

BIAS BAY PIRATES AGAIN.

RUTHLESS ATTACK ON NORWEGIAN SHIP.

CAPTAIN AND SECOND MATE SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

BULLION AND CARGO TO VALUE OF \$30,000 STOLEN.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNTS BY SHIP'S OFFICERS.

After remaining dormant for about three months following the British naval raid on their lair the Bias Bay pirates again brought off a sensational attack, this time on a Norwegian steamer, the "Solviken," which was on her way to Saigon.

The pirates boarded the steamer at Hong Kong posing as passengers, and when the vessel was about 130 miles from this port they captured the ship, dangerously wounding the captain in the process. The second officer was also shot, but his wounds were not so serious.

The "Solviken" was taken to Bias Bay early yesterday morning when the Chief Comproadore and seven passengers were kidnapped. Two boxes of gold bars and other valuables, amounting in all to \$30,000, were taken away by the robbers.

The pirates were quite considerate as regards the personal property of the officers and crew. They were described as "good, bad men" by the Chief Officer, Mr. Konow. Everything belonging to the officers and crew was left untouched except a gramophone belonging to the captain, which attracted a musically inclined pirate, but he overlooked the records.

We were informed late last night that the Captain of the "Solviken" was going on as well as could be hoped.

OFFICERS' GRAPHIC STORY.

The Norwegian steamer *Solviken* was attacked and captured by about fifteen pirates at 5 a.m. on Wednesday morning. She left here for Saigon at noon on July 19th, and had touched at no port. The pirates had, therefore, boarded the vessel at Hong Kong.

The "coup" was made when the vessel was about 130 miles S.W. by S. of Gap Rock. It was then about 5 a.m. and the second officer, Mr. Johnson, was on the bridge. He was walking to and fro on the port side, and on turning round, he saw a Chinese on the star-board side with a revolver in hand. Thinking the man had run amok, he grappled with him and held him by the wrist, but three or four others rushed into the bridge and fired point blank at Mr. Johnson. One bullet, which would otherwise have proved fatal, struck the buckle of the officer's belt. The pirates fired again and two bullets went through the right arm. He lost a great deal of blood, but in spite of that he was forced to remain on the bridge, off and on for 24 hours.

While this was taking place on the bridge, other pirates overpowered the rest of the European officers, who were completely taken by surprise. The pirates had control thereafter, the officers being kept under guard in separate rooms.

CHIEF OFFICER STUNNED.

Interviewed by our representative, Mr. Eliert Konow, Chief Officer of the pirated vessel, said that he was asleep in his cabin at the time of the attack. He was awakened by a heavy blow aimed at his head. When he opened his eyes, he found three men, all armed with revolvers, standing over him. One of the robbers, presumably the leader of the party, spoke to him in good English and asked him whether there were any arms on board. Mr. Konow replied in the negative and he was marched to the mess room.

He remained there for about five minutes when he was taken to the bridge by two armed men. "When I stepped out of the mess room," said Mr. Konow, "I saw the captain lying on the bridge deck."

ASSISTANCE TO THE CAPTAIN REFUSED.

"I wanted to go to his assistance but the pirates stopped me. The captain told me that he had been shot by the pirates. The robbers then took me to the bridge and ordered me to turn the ship towards Hong Kong."

After I had done so the pirates detailed the second officer and myself to take the captain to his cabin. This we did, but all we could do was to clean the captain's wounds and bandage them up as best we could. The captain was wounded in the left side of the stomach, just below the heart. He also had two wounds in the upper part of the left arm. One of these went through the shoulder and the other through the armpit.

THE HAUL.

The pirates made a good haul. Two boxes of gold bars in the Captain's cabin valued at \$20,000 were taken in addition to much of the valuable cargo of silk and silk piece goods, blackwood furniture. Revolvers and rifles and 300 rounds of ammunition were also stolen. The total haul would be in the neighbourhood of \$30,000 including what the passengers had yielded. The gold specie and cargo alone were valued at \$23,000.

The chief pirate showed, for one of his calling, consideration as regards the property of the officers and crew strict orders being given that nothing should be taken from them, and \$500 in Hong Kong banknotes belonging to the captain was left untouched.

One pirate, however, took a fancy to Capt. Jentoft's gramophone and packed it away with the loot. The records, however, were left behind.

A CHALLENGE.

When the pirates had landed at Bias Bay, they told the second engineer, Mr. Saude, whom they had taken with them to inform the chief officer that they (the pirates) would like to see the aeroplanes from Hong Kong, "but they would not find us in Bias Bay."

COMPROADORE AND PASSENGER KIDNAPPED.

The No. 1 Comproadore, Mr. Luk Shing Sam, aged 48, hid behind a boat in the after deck, but when the pirates were on the point of leaving the vessel, a boy employed on the ship was said to have given him away. The pirates hauled him out and took him away to hold him to ransom.

Three first class Chinese passengers, one of whom was a small boy, two second class and two third class passengers were also kidnapped. In all eight men were taken to Bias Bay by the pirates.

HOW THE PIRATES WERE ACCOMMODATED.

In the course of an interview with our representative, the assistant comproadore, who is the son of the kidnapped comproadore, said that six of the pirates boarded the ship as deck passengers. When the vessel passed Lyemman, these six men hired a cabin occupied by a ship's boy. This boy, according to our informant, played a great part in the attack. He was most subservient to the pirates, and seemed to be in their confidence. After the robbers had locked the second comproadore in his cabin, the key was entrusted to the care of this boy. And it was he who gave the Chief Comproadore away.

THE S.S. "SOLVIKEN."

The s.s. *Solviken* is under Norwegian registry and owned by Messrs. Vallem & Co., Bergen, Norway. Her local agents are the Fau Yuen Hong, of 21, Bonham Strand West. The vessel has a gross tonnage of 2,398 tons and 1,435 tons net. She is employed regularly on the Hong Kong-Saigon run.

The *Solviken* left here for Saigon with 380 passengers on July 19th at noon. She had a valuable cargo of silk thread, cotton tassels, blackwood ware and silk piece goods. The gold bars were intended to pay for a shipment of rice which was to have been brought back to Hong Kong. In addition to these, the vessel also had 17,431 packages of general merchandise, which the pirates did not touch.

The *Solviken* carries 58 Chinese crew and six European officers. They are:

Master: Capt. Richard Jentoft. Chief Engineer: Mr. Eliert Konow. Second Engineer: Mr. H. Johnson. Third Engineer: Mr. A. Saude. The *Solviken* is not under the Piracy Prevention Ordinance and she is, therefore, not protected by grilles or Indian guards. Passengers embarking are not searched.

THE FIRST MESSAGE TO HONG KONG.

The first news of the piracy to reach Hong Kong was a wireless message despatched early yesterday morning by the *Solviken* after she had been released at Bias Bay. The message stated that the ship had been pirated 130 miles S.W. by S. of Gap Rock at 5 a.m. on Wednesday after leaving Hong Kong on Tuesday at noon. It was further stated that the Captain and Chief Officer were badly wounded and would need to be moved to Hospital.

(Continued on next column.)

KOWLOON MURDER ECHO.

IN SUMMARY COURT ACTION.

DEFENDANT WHOSE MANNER CHANGED.

During an action by Chinese at the Summary Court yesterday, before the acting Puisne Judge (Mr. P. Jacks), the murder of a concubine at Kowloon City was recalled.

The action concerned a claim for the recovery of \$104.04, it being stated that this was due from the defendant to the plaintiff for goods sold and delivered.

Appearing for the plaintiff, Mr. C. A. S. Russ said that there had been no trouble between the parties before the murder, but after the woman's death the defendant seemed to alter considerably and refused plaintiff payments due to him. Defendant was represented by Mr. F. X. Remedios.

Mr. Russ said that he had no idea what defence was going to be put forward, but as far as he could see the defendant would deny that he ever received the goods, which were mainly of small value individually.

Both the parties, he said lived at Kowloon City, and for four years they had been dealing with each other both in money and kind. The plaintiff issued a pass book to the defendant in the name of Wong San, for his family and firm. Purchases were entered in this book and the name of the person buying was recorded. Accounts were settled, as customary, at each Chinese New Year.

On one occasion, Mr. Russ continued, the defendant sold some pigs to the plaintiff, who wanted to take a balance which was due from the proceeds of the pigs, but the defendant, saying he was pressed for money, asked that it be allowed to stand over. This the plaintiff agreed to do.

On January 20th the defendant told the plaintiff firm that after that date he would not be responsible for payments of any goods obtained under the pass book, and on the next day his *yeki* returned the book.

Murder Echo.

Continuing, Mr. Russ said in May last, a concubine of the defendant's father was murdered and two men stood their trial at the Assizes, but were acquitted on the grounds that there was not sufficient evidence. After that the defendant seemed to change. Up to then he had always paid up and never disputed, but after the death of the woman he kept on putting the plaintiff off when he asked for payment.

After the issue of the writ, the defendant had said the dead woman had received the goods. As far as he (Mr. Russ) could gather, the defendant would say he was not responsible as the dead woman had obtained the goods. The defendant had also said he would rather pay court and solicitors' fees than the money he owed. The case lasted a considerable while.

For the defence it was stated that defendant had dealt with plaintiff for years for rice, etc., and eventually he (defendant) started a rice shop on his own. Defendant denied that he ever had a pass book, and said that he told plaintiff that he had finished business with him. He had not pledged his credit.

After hearing the defence, his Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff.

When the *Solviken* steamed into the Harbour yesterday morning at about 10.30, she was accompanied by two Police launches the *St. Domence* and the *Harbour Office* launch. Immediately she berthed at Stonecutters, Police Officers boarded her to carry out investigations. Capt. Jentoft was lowered in a stretcher to the Harbour Office launch and taken to the French Hospital.

THE SECOND OFFICER.

Mr. H. Johnson, the second officer, despite the great loss of blood he had suffered and the long spell on the bridge left hospital after his arm had been dressed. He returned to the ship later in a motor-car, and said that he would like to be face to face with the pirates who had shot him.

"SOLVIKEN" TO DEPART.

The *Solviken* was not damaged and is ready to leave for Saigon as soon as she can get her clearance.

"TIKANDI'S" MUTINOUS CREW.

ALLEGED RINGLEADERS IN THE DOCK.

FIGHT WITH OFFICERS WHILE AT TAIKOO.

As previously reported this week, the Java-China-Japan-Lign steamer *Tjikandi*, commanded by Captain Hillegard, had a hard battle with one of the worst typhoons experienced on the China Coast for a very long time, and came into port in a somewhat battered condition.

A sequel was heard at the Central Magistracy yesterday, when before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, two Chinese members of the crew, a sailor and a seaman-carpenter, were charged with assaulting Mr. Peter Christian Nannik, the Third Officer, and Mr. P. J. de Greeuw, the Chief Engineer.

It will be remembered that the *Tjikandi* was on a voyage from Balingtang in the Dutch East Indies to Yokohama when she was caught by the typhoon when about 150 miles east of Balingtang Channel, and approximately 1,000 miles East-South-East of Hong Kong. The officers were handicapped in their difficult task of fighting the typhoon by the Chinese crew becoming panic stricken and refusing to obey orders. The *Tjikandi* arrived here earlier this week and was docked at Taikoo for repairs. It seems, however, that trouble with the crew was not over when she arrived here, for on Wednesday morning the crew demanded that they should be paid off. A fight ensued between the officers and the men, and Police Court action was taken.

Refused Duty.

Giving evidence, Mr. Nannik, the Third Officer said that early on the morning of July 15th, they encountered high seas with signs of an approaching typhoon. The Officers decided to make the ship as seaworthy as possible. The Chief and Fourth Officers called upon the Chinese crew to get to but the men refused to work. Mr. Nannik said that the men were led in this by second accused whom the witness described as a Bolshevik who was always talking. Soon afterwards the ship ran into the typhoon and all her hatches were blown away.

Then came a temporary lull and the European Officers set about to make the ship seaworthy. The Chief and Second Officers tried to close the cargo hatches, while the Engineers closed the spare bunkers. Both the Chief and Second Officers were seriously injured while tackling the cargo hatches, so Mr. Nannik assumed the post of Chief Officer until yesterday. During all this time the crew still stood about and refused to assist.

More Trouble.

When the ship reached Hong Kong she tied up at Taikoo. At Taikoo the crew still refused to work, and on Wednesday morning they refused to come on deck when ordered. The Officers attempted to handcuff the two accused who were the instigators of the trouble, but they resisted.

At this stage Mr. Lindsell remarked that he thought that the case was hardly one for a Police Magistrate to deal with. He thought it should go before the Marine Court, and instructed Inspector Murphy to communicate with the Water Police.

Later His Worship got into touch with the Harbour Master and was informed that as the ship was foreign the case should be dealt with by the Police Magistrate. The case was then resumed.

Continuing his evidence, Mr. Nannik said that the second accused struck the Chief Engineer in the chest and called out to the other seamen to help him. Nine of them came at the run towards the star-board alleyway aidship. They were led by the first accused and several succeeded in getting through before the witness was able to close the alleyway door. The other men rushed in through the port alleyway door. Five men attacked the witness who stood with his back to the star-board alleyway door.

First accused hit the witness in the mouth and face. The Chief Engineer went to the witness's assistance and lunged the first accused down the deck. This man came back at the Chief Engineer, "like a tiger." The Europeans eventually won the fight.

Drove Them Back.

Mr. Lindsell: Did you "knock them out"? No, we drove them back.

Then the witness put up the police flag. Immediately after this all the crew with the exception of three went ashore and stood about the Dockyard until the arrival of the police. The witness then went ashore and pointed out the two defendants to Inspector Murphy.

(Continued on next column.)



GLAXO builds firm flesh, plenty of strong bone, and a sound constitution. It contains nothing whatever to harm baby or cause him pain. That is why if Baby is fed on Glaxo he will progress steadily day by day into happy childhood. Give your Baby Glaxo—the food doctors recommend and give to their own babies—the food that has successfully reared the children of 5 Royal Nurseries. It will make yours a bonnie Baby too.



"Builds Bonnie Babies"

W. R. LOXLEY & CO., Sole Agents

ROBBERY AT SHAMSHUPO.

ARMED GANG AT WORK.

A robbery alleged to have been instigated by an inmate of the house was reported to the police by a Chinese woman who is the principal tenant of the first floor of No. 135, Tai Nam Street, Shamshupo.

According to the informant, a knock came on the staircase door on Wednesday afternoon, and the voice of one of the inmates named Leung Tai asked to be admitted. When the door was opened, Leung Tai entered with four other men. They proceeded to the verandah. After a while one of the men asked for some tea. The complainant went to the front cubicle to pour it out, and there she was seized by a man with a dagger. She was driven into the rear cubicle where she was bound and gagged together with two other inmates of the house, a man and a woman. The robbers, who are said to have been armed with daggers and a shovel, then ransacked the flat and stole money and jewellery worth \$120. They did not touch any clothing. Leung Tai left the house with the other two men.

By Mr. Lindsell: Second accused did not take part in the general fight because the Officers succeeded in handcuffing him simultaneously with the seamen's rush.

Threat to Fight.

Mr. Greuw, the Chief Engineer said that after the ship's arrival in Hong Kong on Tuesday, the engine-room men came to him and asked to be paid off. He promised to speak to the Captain about it. The men told him that the sailors would fight if they were not paid off. On Wednesday morning the witness's men refused to work. It was quite clear that they were instigated by the sailors who were loitering on the hatches. Second accused, the witness said, had a "fairly big mouth" and stood there saying a lot of things to the engine-room men.

The Captain ordered him to be put in irons. It was when the Officers attempted to carry out the order that the "big fight" took place. First accused took a big part in the attack on the Officers.

First accused said that when he saw No. 2 being handcuffed for no reason at all he went to his assistance to try and get him out. Mr. Lindsell: What business is that of yours? By your own admission you are guilty of mutiny. The accused said that they had completed their period of service and wished to be paid off in Hong Kong. The Officers had no right to detain them, and put them in irons.

His Worship adjourned the case until 11 a.m. to-morrow, and instructed the Third Officer to produce the crew's articles for his inspection.

AT THE QUEEN'S.

"SHOULDER ARMS."

Our old favourite Charlie Chaplin appears as a private soldier, obsessed with dreams of honour and glory. He gets all the glory in the shape of tregphes full of mud and water, the honour in the shape of his comrades' appreciation when he finds stores of good liquor and the medals when he captures the Kaiser and his staff.

"The Terror."

Fast action, thrills and love are the component parts of "The Terror," the Universal Blue Street Western, starring Art Acord. This picture is one of the most entertaining pictures offered for many weeks. Acord's long experience in the saddle and his leading lady's long experience in the Ziegfeld Follies, offer a combination hard to beat.

"TONGUES OF FLAME" AT THE WORLD.

Thomas Meighan comes next in a Paramount screen version of "Tongues of Flame," the last novel by the late Peter Clark MacFarlane. A Joseph Henabery production with Bessie Love, Eileen Percy and others playing in support of the star. The picture shows how Boland, an unscrupulous business man, and Scanlon, his tricky lawyer, steal a large tract of land from the Indians. Through Boland's efforts three towns spring up on the land and thirty years later Boland, rich and powerful, rules the towns and everyone in them.

At the close of the Great War, "Hell Fire" Harrington, the role played by Tom Meighan, opens a law office in one of the towns. He falls in love with Boland's daughter, Bille, and for a time works for Boland, wilfully blind to the latter's unethical transactions. Then a little half-bred school teacher who is in love with Harrington, opens his eyes to the fact that Boland is using him as a tool to swindle the Indians for the second time.

"WRONG MR. WRIGHT."

This is the title of a "cyclone of laughs" being shown at the Star Theatre.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

AT THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO.

ADDRESSES FROM Kowloon ... Shanghai Banchiao ... Hankow ... Coteburg

AT THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

ADDRESSES FROM Melbourne ... Singapore ... M. S. Williams ... P. S. ... Tip 1

BATTLESHIPS AND SUBMARINES MUST GO.

DISTINGUISHED ADMIRAL'S VIEWS ON ARMAMENTS.

This matter of naval armaments is a very big question for the British Empire, which has longer lines of sea communications than any other country in the world, writes Admiral Mark Kerr, C.B.

To us sea communications are vital.

We, therefore, must look upon naval disarmament from a different point of view than other countries.

There are two incentives to war:—(1) Competition in armaments; (2) the tempting weakness of another country. The Great War was an example of the former.

Every nation says her interests are precautions. But precautions become competitions.

In 1908 the German Emperor told me that the Franco-Russian Alliance would culminate in a war against Germany unless he was so strong that they would fear to attack him.

Game of Bluff.

On the other side, Germany's capital levy for this "precaution" was looked upon as a threat against their peace. And the game of bluff ended in an almost universal war.

The history of the world is full of instances of the second incentive to war.

The most perfect state of affairs for the British Empire would be the abolition of warships of the sea and air all over the world.

Again, the smaller the Navy the fewer merchant ships it can attack, but remember, at the same time, countries with the greatest sea trade have the most to lose.

It would, then, be reasonable that self-contained nations should be compensated for reducing their armaments by having a less reduction in their armaments.

Away with Submarines.

In these days we have to remember that air-craft are continually increasing their radius of action, and that they can be used for the destruction of ships at sea.

At the same time, aircraft and small surface vessels are the principal foils to the submarine menace.

Submarines are useless in peace and undivulgent in war, and should be abolished.

Air warfare is a more difficult proposition, because commercial machines can easily be converted into warcraft, and a country without a navy might attack a neighbour in hopes of getting a decision before other countries can join in.

It has been shown that the strain of providing armaments leads to war, so reduction in expenditure should lead to peace. The battleship no longer fears nothing, and is the most expensive weapon. It would be the greatest saving to do away with it.

Battleships are neither commerce-protectors nor commerce-destroyers, nor can they blockade an enemy's port, because flotillas and mines make such places unapproachable.

It would appear, then, that the opposing battle fleet has no function at all, and if it goes to sea, it must take an escort of small vessels and aircraft to protect it from submarines, and so reduce the number of flotillas employed on their proper functions of preserving their own communications and destroying the enemy's.

Towards World Peace.

We are better placed than any other countries for preserving communications on account of our fueling stations all over the world.

Each of these could have a large area kept clear of enemy vessels by flotillas of all kinds, with a long frontier across which our commercial vessels would proceed by different routes to the next sanctuary.

Where forces are reported, routes would be altered to avoid them.

Wireless has such possibilities, and the ocean is so large that there should be but few losses in the great open spaces of water, while in the narrow seas aircraft and destroyers (and, sometimes, submarines and cruisers) will be used for protecting convoys.

The reduction in tonnage and gunnage suggested by Great Britain at Geneva is one good step up the Ladder of Reduction, but it would be for the benefit of the peace of the world, as well as for ourselves, that: (1) Capital ships and submarines should disappear from all navies.

Ratious Expenditure.

(2) That a quantity of small craft for the protection of merchant-ships should be allowed to all countries in proportion to the value of their seaborne trade.

(3) That cruisers should be of one class of under 10,000 tons, and 8in. guns be the maximum of armaments.

(4) The extra amount of small craft and vessels allowed to countries with the greater maritime trade should be offset by an increased land armament to those nations whose vital necessities are not conveyed by sea routes.

(5) Aircraft carriers should be limited to 15,000 tons and 8in. guns.

No nation can suffer if armaments are reduced in proportion.

Why, then, should nations continue to ruin themselves by competition which a few years ago had increased the price of a battleship from £200,000 to £210,000,000?

ECCENTRIC OLD MAN'S FATE.

MURDERED AND HIS MONEY MISSING.

The local police have been baffled by the murder of an eccentric 60-year-old gardener who was found shot in the back at South-Wonford. Having made a widespread search for the murderer without finding a clue, they have called in Scotland Yard.

The dead man is Mr. James Livermore, and his body was discovered in his allotment by his son-in-law. It was covered with sacks and matted, and there was a deep wound in the back.

The police were summoned and an examination was made by a doctor.

From Scotland Yard.

Detective-Sergeant Collins and Detective-Sergeant Clarke, the Scotland Yard officers who have charge of the Charing Cross trunk murder case, took charge of the inquiry.

Important developments are expected shortly.

Livermore was a man of very peculiar habits. He would frequently sleep in the open at night and always carried his savings with him. These consisted of Treasury notes kept in a tin box and silver coins in an old velvet glove.

As there was no money in his possession when his body was found, the police believe that robbery was the motive of the crime.

CUSTOMS HEAD AND STERN MOORINGS.

The Harbour Master at Shanghai in a notice dated, July 14th states, that with reference to Harbour Notification No. 24 of 1922, to the effect that two sets of head and stern moorings, the property of the Chinese Maritime Customs, were then available for the use of shipping, notice is hereby given that many additional Customs Head and Stern Mooring Berths have been established in the Harbour; that they are of three classes—A, B and C—according to length; and that the fees payable for the use of them are:

For A class—Sh. Tls. 75.00 for the first 3 days or any part thereof, and Sh. Tls. 25.00 for every subsequent day or part of a day.

For B class—Sh. Tls. 51.00 for the first 3 days or any part thereof, and Sh. Tls. 17.00 for every subsequent day or part of a day.

For C class—Sh. Tls. 33.00 for the first 3 days or any part thereof, and Sh. Tls. 11.00 for every subsequent day or part of a day.

Application should be made in writing to the Harbour Master's Office by those wishing to reserve a berth for a vessel expected to arrive. The name, length, draught and gross tonnage of the vessel should be given, as well as the date on which the vessel is expected to arrive and the probable number of days for which the berth will be required.

Note: The Customs moorings are composed of chain, shackles, etc., which have passed Lloyd's test and are carefully examined periodically to ensure that they remain in a fit and proper state for the use for which they are intended. The harbour authorities, however, cannot admit liability for damage which may occur to a vessel using one of their moorings owing to the parting of that mooring through either undetected defect of excessive strain occasioned by stress of weather or other cause.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The B.L. s.s. *Tilawa* will leave for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta about 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday), July 23rd.

The N.D.L. s.s. *Triar*, having been delayed at Poochow, will arrive here on Saturday morning and will leave here on Saturday afternoon.

The s.s. *President Madison*, of the American Mail Line, will sail from Shanghai to-day (Friday), and will arrive in Hong Kong on Sunday, July 24th. She will sail from Hong Kong for Manila on Monday, July 25th at 6 p.m.

The Dollar Line s.s. *President Cleveland* will sail from Manila to-morrow (Saturday) at 5 p.m., and is due to arrive in Hong Kong on Monday morning, July 25th. She will sail from Hong Kong on Wednesday, July 27th at 7 a.m. destined to Victoria and Seattle via Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

The m.v. *Vimale* (Dodwell & Co.), is due to sail from Shanghai to-morrow (Saturday), and is expected in Hong Kong on the 28th inst.

The s.s. *Fume-L* (Dodwell & Co.), from Trieste, sailed from Aden on July 18th, and is due in Hong Kong on August 18th.

The s.s. *Calulu* (Dodwell & Co.), arrived in Manila from Rabaul and Australian ports on the 20th inst., and is expected in Hong Kong on the 28th inst.

The s.s. *Fume-L* (Dodwell & Co.), from Trieste, sailed from Aden on July 18th, and is due in Hong Kong on August 18th.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENLEOL".

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 11th August, 1927, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th instant, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hong Kong, 21st July, 1927. [5143]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "RAWALPINDI".

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 21st JULY, 1927.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Goods will be landed here, after unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Ash at 10 a.m. on the 21st of July, 1927.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Ship's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognised.

Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for countersignature.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN, Hong Kong, 18th July, 1927. [5131]

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

S.S. "AMAZON".

BEING CARGO FROM MARSEILLES, etc. ALSO CARGO FROM COGNAC S.S. "BOLLON".

AND CARGO FROM BORDEAUX, EX S.S. "LOUQUE".

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All Claims must be sent in to me or before Thursday, the 28th instant, or they will not be recognised.

Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 25th instant, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

J. LIMAGE, Agent.

Hong Kong, 19th July, 1927. [5133]

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, July 21st.

Barometer... 29.57 29.57 29.54

Temperature... 84 80 82

Humidity... 78 72 84

Direction... South E E

Force... 3 3 3

Weather... 0 0 0

Rain... 0.23 0.00 0.10

Highest open-air Temperature, 20th: 85

Lowest open-air Temperature, 21st: 79

B-Blue sky; C-Cloudy; D-Drizzle; F-Fog; L-Lightning; M-Mist; O-Overcast; P-Passing showers; Q-Squalls; R-Rain; T-Thunder.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD

COPENHAGEN

The M.S. "DANMARK"

will be loading for LE HAVRE, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS On or about 10th August.

Further Sailings Expected on or about Will leave homeward-bound on or about

M.S. "Java" 20th August
M.S. "Asia" 5th September
M.S. "Afrika" 5th October

Subject to change without notice. For further particulars please apply to—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

417 Agents.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

THE Motor Ship "KOENIGSBERG" having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th of July, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Ash at 10 a.m. on the 21st of July, 1927.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Ship's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognised.

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HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From July 22nd to 28th, 1927.

HIGH WATER LOW WATER.

Days of Week Day of Month Hong Kong Standard Time Hong Kong Standard Time

Fr. 22 3 51 5 0 9 44 8 0

Sat. 23 4 0 9 37 2 5

Sun. 24 5 24 10 46 2 9

Mon. 25 6 53 11 54 1 9

Tues. 26 8 13 1 44 1 3

Wed. 27 9 23 2 53 1 3

Thur. 28 10 31 4 1 1 40 3 3

10 40 4 1 3 53 0 4

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

INCLUDING

HUGO STINNES LINIEN

COMBINED FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE. CABIN CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR 30 PASSENGERS.

FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA—£73. 0. 0d.

OUTWARD.

Sailings from Europe for Shanghai and Northern Ports—

S.S. "OLDENBURG" (H.A.L.) due here on or about the 29th July
S.S. "ADOLF VON BAYER" (H.S.L.) due here on or about the 16th Aug.
S.S. "SAARLAND" (H.A.L.) due here on or about the 26th Aug.
S.S. "EMIL KIRDOFF" (H.S.L.) due here on or about the 13th Sept.
S.S. "HESSEN" (H.A.L.) due here on or about the 27th Sept.

HOMeward.

Sailings for Europe via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said—

M.S. "VOGTLAND" (H.A.L.) sailing from here on or about the 3rd Aug.
M.S. "MUNSTERLAND" (H.S.L.) sailing from here on or about the 19th Aug.
S.S. "OLDENBURG" (H.A.L.) sailing from here on or about the 6th Sept.
S.S. "ADOLF VON BAYER" (H.S.L.) sailing from here on or about the 23rd Sept.

Calling at Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
Calling at Marseilles, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars please apply to

JEBSEN & CO.

13, Fadder Street. Tel. C. 3225.
167 Tel. C. 4754.



REGULAR FORTNIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIPANAS	JAVA, MANILA	In Port	22nd July	BAIJON & JAVA
TJISABORA	RAJAVIA	24th July	28th "	BAIJON & JAVA
TJISABANG	S'HAL, KLUBA	26th "	28th "	BAIJON & JAVA
TJISABAK	S'HAL, KLUBA	1st Aug.	3rd Aug.	BAIJON & N. CHINA
TJISODARI	N. C. & AMOT	1st "	3rd "	BAIJON & N. CHINA
TJISABOE	RAJAVIA	7th "	10th "	BAIJON & N. CHINA
TJISABOE	S'HAL, KLUBA	8th "	11th "	BAIJON & N. CHINA
TJISABOE	JAVA, MANILA	15th "	17th "	BAIJON & N. CHINA
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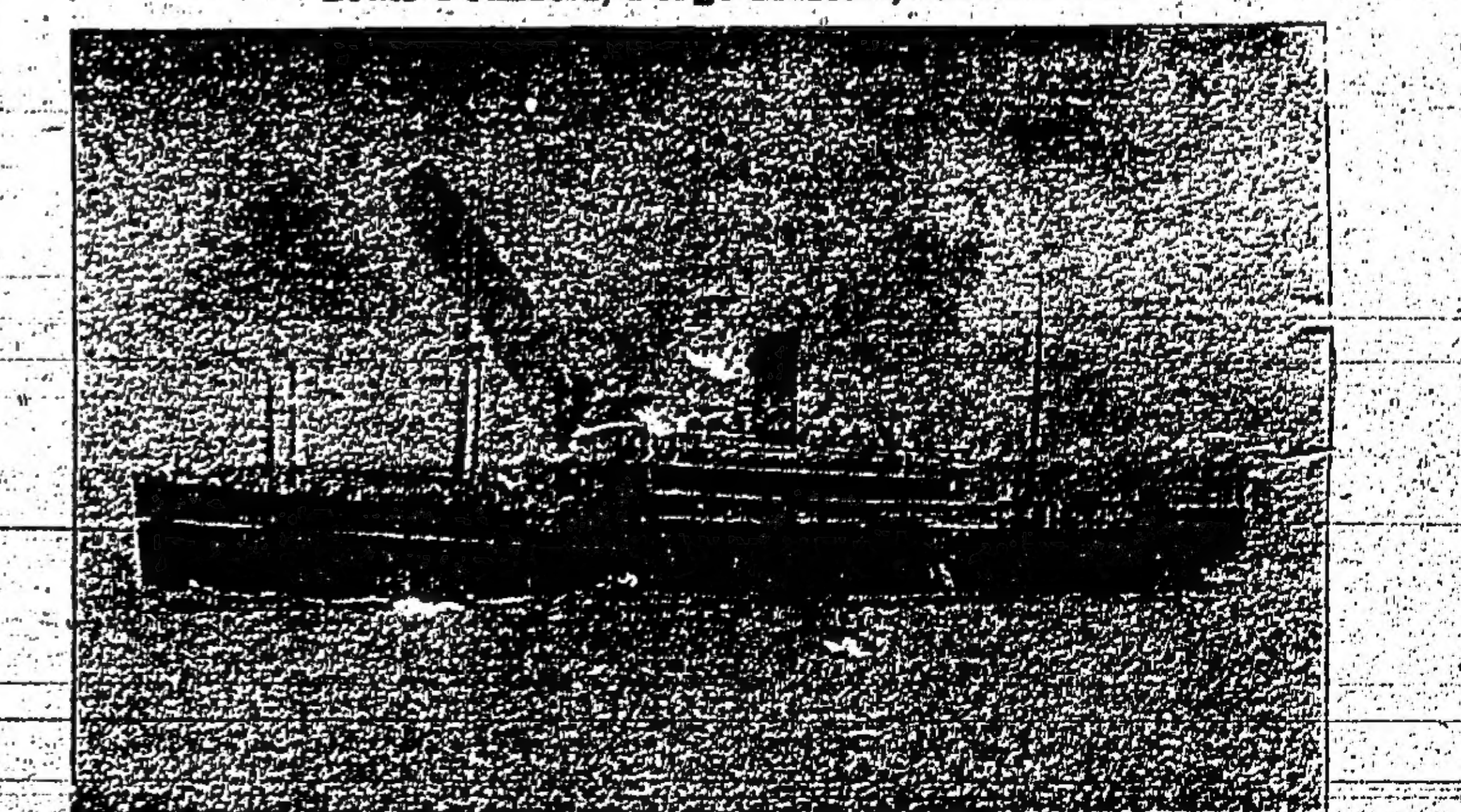
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AMAZON	... 1st July	2nd Aug.	2nd Aug.
CHENONOUX	... 29th July	30th Aug.	30th Aug.
ATHOS II	... 12th Aug.	11th Sept.	11th Sept.
DARTAGNAN	... 26th Aug.	27th Sept.	27th Sept.
PORTOS	... 26th Aug.	27th Sept.	27th Sept.

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ARRIVALS.

July 20th.

Borneo, British str., 1,200 tons,

Capt. R. A. Prichard, from

Haiphong and Hoihow, with

rice and general cargo, lying at

buoy No. C40—Shun Tai S.S.

Co.

Nanking, Swedish motor ship, 3,450

tons, Capt. B. A. Brandt, from

Singapore, which port she left

on July 15th, with a general

cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.

Gilman & Co.

Tak Hing, Chinese str., 100 tons,

Capt. Ho Yuan, from Antai,

with a general cargo, lying at

Luen Cheong Wharf.—Fook Hoi

Co.

July 21st.

Denedi, British str., 2,500 tons,

Capt. R. B. Dawson, from Singa-

pore, which port she left on

July 15th, with a general cargo,

lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Gibb

Livingston & Co.

Dumpty, Norwegian str., 1,400 tons,

Capt. K. Holm, from Bangkok

and Kohsichang, with rice and

general cargo, lying at buoy No.

C41.—Kersten, Larsen & Co.

Hang Sang, British str., 1,300 tons,

Capt. Sneddon, from Taingtau,

which port she left on July 13th,

with a general cargo, lying at

West Point Wharf.—Jardine,

Matheson & Co.

Kairyu Maru, Japanese str., 1,550

tons, Capt. Y. Mohri, from Keel-

ung, which port she left on

July 18th, with a cargo of coal,

lying at buoy No. C40.—Mitsu-

bishi Co.

Koku Maru, Japanese str., 917 tons,

Capt. C. Iwasa, from Keelung,

Amoy and Swatow, with coal

and general cargo, amounting

to 1,020 tons, lying at O.S.K.

Wharf.—O.S.S.

Koyu Maru, Japanese str., 3,284

tons, Capt. N. Wakatsuki, from

Milke, which port she left on

July 15th, with a cargo of coal,

lying at buoy No. A52.—Yama-

whita Kisen Kaisha.

Mishima Maru, Japanese str., 4,015

tons, Capt. M. Nakamura, from

Melbourne via Manila. The

latter port she left on July 18th,

with a general cargo, lying at

buoy No. A8.—N.Y.K.

Raidalindi, British str., 10,600

tons, Capt. C. M. Redhead, from

London, which port she left

on June 17th, with a general

cargo, lying at Kowloon

Wharf.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie

& Co.

Van Heuts, Dutch str., 2,720 tons,

Capt. J. Grothoff, from Swatow,

with a general cargo, lying at

buoy No. A4.—J.C.V.L.

CLEARANCES.

July 21st.

Denedi, for Takao.

Comerie, for Saigon.

Corona, for Canton.

Hai Ching, for Swatow.

Hany Sang, for Canton.

Mishima Maru, for Nagasaki.

Nanking, for Shanghai.

Raidalindi, for Hongkong.

Tenchi Maru, for Taingtau.

Van Heuts, for Singapore.

Wing Wo, for Kwang Chow Wan.

Yuanan, for Swatow.

Fu Sang, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

Per a.s. Raidalindi, from London

via ports, on July 21st.—Sg. Cdr.

Patterson, Mr. H. L. Mackenzie,

Sgt. H. V. Manley, Mr. and Mrs.

E. L. Holland and two children.

Mr. H. A. Browning, Mr. W. J.

Wilton, Mrs. T. Grove, Mr. R. V.

Park, Mr. G. Clark, Mr. H. Grant,

Mr. A. C. Curry, Mr. A. W. Palmer,

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Redwoods and

three children, Mr. J. Cabral, Mr.

and Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. J. A.

Young, Mr. J. M. Robinson, Capt.

J. B. Richards, Mr. E. L. Pickford,

Mr. W. L. Bush, Major L. Hayes,

Capt. W. Millerick, Sgt. B.

Connellan, Cpl. Lambert, Pte. M.

Goodacre, Pte. L. Fogarty, Pte. G.

Christian, S/Sgt. Haines, Sgt. J.

Monkhouse, Pte. M. Low, Lt. T.

Minicce, Mr. G. Asch, Lady

Fielding, Miss Frere, Mr. J. G.

Titheridge, Mr. W. E. Cairns, Mr.

J. F. Jordan, Mr. N. Pounder, Mr.

and Mrs. L. B. Rake, Mr. R. D. Craig-

head, Mr. A. N. Reid, Mr. P.

Pansa, Mr. H. Hase, Mr. and Mrs.

Grove and infant, Miss D. Wood,

D. Douglas, Mrs. Shaw, Capt.

Middleton, Mr. T. B. Lye, Dr. T.

K. Chang, Mr. L. S. Loong, Mrs.

Squires and two children, Mr. G.

F. Tobler, Mr. Tang Men Jim, Mr.

H. Y. Mo, Mr. A. G. Macallister,

Mr. B. Markham, Dr. M. Lin, Mr.

Lie In Tin, Mrs. Ah Shark, Mrs.

Noakes and child, Mr. and Mrs.

Ah Shark and two children, Mrs.

L. F. Sice, Mrs. Yee, Miss C. F.

Kow, Mr. T. J. Hall, Mrs. C. E.

Chan and three children, Mrs. S. H.

Chan, Miss A. J. Irving, Mrs. E.

F. See, Mrs. F. A. Tiam, Mrs. E.

M. See and two children, Mr. K. R.

Tan, Mr. Ludlow, Major F. Wode-

house, Mrs. Y. S. Niang, Miss Y.

H. Yan, Miss W. Y. Tsing, Mr. S.

Chen, Mr. G. P. Phean, Mr. O. S.

Gick, Mr. T. S. An, Mr. L. Tjwan,

Mr. L. B. An, Mr. T. S. Bo, Mr.

and Mrs. C. B. Mur and infant,

Miss S. S. Jin, Mr. S. T. Pik,

Miss S. Y. Sing, Mr. W. H. Yang,

Mrs. Bowditch, Mr. M. Lymberry,

Mr. B. Chatter and Mr. J. Y.

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July 27	Seattle	Aquitania	Aug. 24	Cbrg-S'mp'tn Aug. 30
Aug. 3	San Francisco	Majestic	Sept. 8	0'brg-S'mp'tn Sept. 9
Aug. 10	Seattle	Mauretania	Sept. 6	P'm'n-C'brg Sept. 13
Aug. 17	San Francisco	Olympic	Sept. 17	0'brg-S'mp'tn Sept. 23
Aug. 24	Seattle	Berengaria	Sept. 21	0'brg-S'mp'tn Sept. 27
Sept. 7	San Francisco	Homeric	Oct. 1	0'brg-S'mp'tn Oct. 7
Sept. 13	Seattle	Aquitania	Oct. 15	0'brg-S'mp'tn Oct. 21
Sept. 21	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 29	0'brg-S'mp'tn Oct. 29
Sept. 27	Seattle	Leviathan	Oct. 29	0'brg-S'mp'tn Nov. 4
Oct. 4	San Francisco	Olympic	Nov. 2	0'brg-S'mp'tn Nov. 8
Oct. 11	Seattle	Berengaria	Nov. 12	0'brg-S'mp'tn Nov. 18

